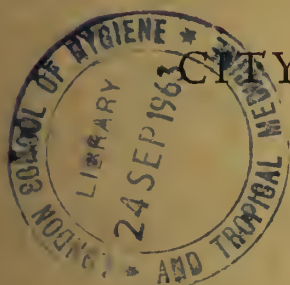


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THE
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IN
BARRYING

DON 44830



CITY OF ABERDEEN.

REPORT

BY

JAMES CUMMING, Chief Sanitary Inspector,

For the Year ended 31st December, 1933.

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Public Health Department,
4 Albyn Place,
ABERDEEN, May, 1934.

To
The Department of Health for Scotland,
and
The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and
Town Council of the City of Aberdeen.

Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report of the work done in the
Sanitary Inspector's Department during the year ended 31st December,
1933. The Report has been prepared in accordance with the requirements
of the Department of Health for Scotland.

In all branches of the Department's work, the year under review
has been a very busy one, but particular reference must be made
regarding the amount of work done in connection with housing conditions.

I have again to express my appreciation of the hearty co-operation
and valuable services rendered by all the Members of the Staff.

R E P O R T.

COMPLAINTS.

Undernoted is a tabular statement regarding the number of complaints received, all of which were attended to:-

	Complaints Received.	No Action necessary.
(a) Choked or defective drains and sanitary conveniences	671	132
(b) Dampness	144	46
(c) Want of cleanliness	209	102
(d) Overcrowding	493	195
(e) Dwellings infested with vermin	600	128
(f) Nuisances caused by keeping domestic animals ...	106	38
(g) Offensive smells	168	101
(h) Accumulations of Refuse	139	31
(i) Structural Repairs	1,033	42
(j) Other	149	72
Totals	<u>3,712</u>	<u>887</u>

The total number of complaints was 3,712, as compared with 3,159 in the previous year, and 2,571 in 1931. As has been the case for several years, the largest proportion of the complaints referred to the need for structural repairs.

DRAINAGE.

During the year, the drainage and sanitary arrangements of 13 properties were examined and all were found to be defective. The owners were called upon to carry out the alterations necessary in order to put the premises in accordance with modern requirements. In every case the work was completed before the end of the year. In one property, in connection with which a Notice was served in the previous year, the necessary alterations were carried out in the course of the past year.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (A).

The number of choked drains was 871, as compared with 842 in the previous year, and 709 in 1931; while the number of choked w.c.'s was 54, as compared with 80 in the previous year, and 92 in 1931. In no case was it found necessary during the past year to institute legal proceedings against a house proprietor for failure to clear out a choked drain or w.c.

As has been stated in previous reports, there is no doubt that a large percentage of such chokages is due to improper usage on the part of the tenants. Several years ago the Department introduced the policy of sending letters of warning to the tenants in all cases where there was reason to believe that the chokage was due to wilful interference or improper use. During the year 211 letters were sent, as compared with 342 in the previous year, and 193 in 1931.

Fishers' Squares, Footdee.

Nothing has yet been done to improve the sanitary condition of the houses in these Squares.

Sanitary Conveniences, &c. used in common.

In the circular issued by the Department of Health for Scotland relative to Annual Reports, the Sanitary Inspector is called upon to include in his report notes regarding the sanitary conveniences, etc., used in common, including/

including a statement as to the number of (a) water-closets; (b) dry closets; (c) privy middens; and (d) ashpits in use, shewing for each separately the number serving 2, 3, 4 and 5 or more tenants respectively. Information must also be given regarding the number of houses without inside water-supply and sink. The Department desire all local authorities to obtain this information with the view of their making fuller use of their powers to require the introduction, wherever practicable, of water and water-closets into those houses which are at present without these.

The following table, which has been brought up-to-date, gives information regarding the proportion of W.Cs. in houses in the various Wards of the City, exclusive of self-contained dwellings and of all houses erected under Corporation Housing Schemes.

Ward.	Total No. of Houses.	No. of Houses visited.	No. of dwelling-houses in which there are W.Cs. in the proportion of one to:-						More than six tenants.
			One tenant	Two tenants	Three tenants	Four tenants	Five tenants	Six tenants	
Torry ...	2,823	2,304	71	1,496	513	192	20	12	-
St. Clements	4,195	3,980	101	498	1,435	1,236	330	228	150
Greyfriars	4,378	4,179	58	665	1,420	1,164	464	276	133
St. Machar	4,417	3,056	151	1,408	1,115	264	50	60	-
Woodside ..	3,702	1,603	52	496	534	408	110	18	-
St. Nicholas	2,617	2,429	117	876	657	472	195	36	76
Rosemount .	2,956	1,877	76	534	783	360	75	42	8
Rubislaw ..	2,815	1,200	50	718	174	208	10	-	-
Gilcomston	3,298	2,841	103	768	864	580	230	144	158
Holburn ...	2,723	2,143	176	744	762	316	95	42	8
Ruthrieston	3,395	1,421	121	498	714	112	35	24	7
Ferryhill .	2,793	2,052	112	806	711	296	95	24	8
Grand Totals,	40,112	29,090	1,238	9,417	9,682	5,608	1,709	906	548
Percentages			4.3	32.4	33.3	19.3	5.9	3.1	1.9

It will be observed that in 36.7 per cent. of the houses visited there is at least one W.C. to every two tenants. In 33.3 per cent. the proportion is one to three tenants; in 19.3 per cent. one to four tenants; in 5.9 per cent. one to five tenants; while in the remaining 5 per cent. there are more than five tenants to a W.C.

As the powers contained in Local Acts regarding the provision of water-closets and sinks do not comply with modern requirements, the Town Council in a Provisional Order meantime being promoted, have included the following Section:-

"As from the expiry of one year from the date of the passing of the Act confirming this Order Section 300 (Commissioners may require owners of houses to provide sinks and water-closets) of the Act of 1862 shall be repealed and the Act of 1862 shall be read and have effect as if the following section was inserted therein as section 300 thereof:-

"Within one month after notice given by the Corporation in writing for
 "that purpose the owner of every house or part of a house occupied by a
 "separate family into which water has not been already introduced, shall,
 "subject to the provisions of any byelaws made by the Corporation introduce
 "water thereto, and shall fit up in some window, recess, or other well-
 "lighted and ventilated place, a sink with a waste pipe sufficient to carry
 "off the whole foul water; and after a like notice every such owner shall
 "also, subject as aforesaid, provide for such house or part of a house
 "occupied by a separate family, wherever practicable, a sufficient water-
 "closet: Provided always, that if, in the opinion of the Corporation, it
 "is not advisable to introduce water-closets into each house, or part of a
 "house, they, after a like notice, may, subject as aforesaid, require the
 "owners of a tenement to construct on each flat, or in some convenient
 "place

"place or places adjacent to such tenement, a sufficient number of water-closets for the use of the inmates and occupiers of the said tenements: "Provided further, that this enactment shall not be enforced by the Corporation where, from water not having been laid on under sufficient pressure, or from drains being still unmade, or from any other cause, "such works shall be impracticable or inexpedient."

Dry Closets, Privy Middens and Ashpits.

There are 81 dry closets, and 1 privy midden within the City Boundary, being 10 less than in the previous year. In 15 houses in Woodside Ward, pail privies were substituted by water-closets. In five cases a W.C. was provided for each house and in the remaining 10 houses, one W.C. was provided for every two houses. The majority of the dwelling-houses in connection with which there are dry closets are situated in the outskirts, and in districts in which there are neither water mains nor sewers. There are, however, a number of houses where the ceilings are low, and the light and ventilation inadequate, so that nothing short of re-construction would render such houses fit for human habitation. As these houses are mainly situated in districts where recently a considerable amount of feuing has taken place, the owners would readily demolish the houses if alternative accommodation could be found for the tenants. In all cases where this was not done by the owner, the houses could be dealt with by means of Demolition Orders, but again lack of alternative accommodation prevents this being done meantime.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the situation of the Privies:-

(a) Dry Closets.

Ward.	No. of dwelling-houses in which there are pail privies in the proportion of one to:-				Total Privies in Ward.
	One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.	
St. Machar	6	9	3	3	21
Woodside	24	8	-	-	32
Rosemount	11	2	-	-	13
Rubislaw	10	1	1	-	12
Ruthrieston	-	1	-	-	1
Ferryhill	2	-	-	-	2
Totals	53	21	4	3	81

(b) Privy Middens.

One in Woodside Ward, used by one tenant.

Ashpits.

The total number of ashpits is 19.

Ward.	Used by-			
	One tenant.	Two tenants.	Three tenants.	Four tenants.
Woodside	7	2	-	-
St. Machar	5	3	1	-
Rosemount	-	-	-	1
Totals	12	5	1	1

Sinks./

Sinks.

Ward.	No. of Houses inspected.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from sinks on stair landings.	No. of houses in which water is obtained from taps in back court.
Torry	2,304	34	20
St. Clements .	3,980	1,309	210
Greyfriars ..	4,179	1,585	97
St. Machar ..	3,008	197	86
Woodside . ..	1,656	438	135
St. Nicholas .	2,429	469	25
Rosemount ..	1,877	153	16
Rubislaw . ..	1,200	17	10
Gilcomston ..	2,841	633	84
Holburn	2,143	171	29
Ruthrieston ..	1,421	95	5
Ferryhill. ..	2,052	194	15
Grand Total .	29,090	5,295	732
Percentages ..		18.2	2.5

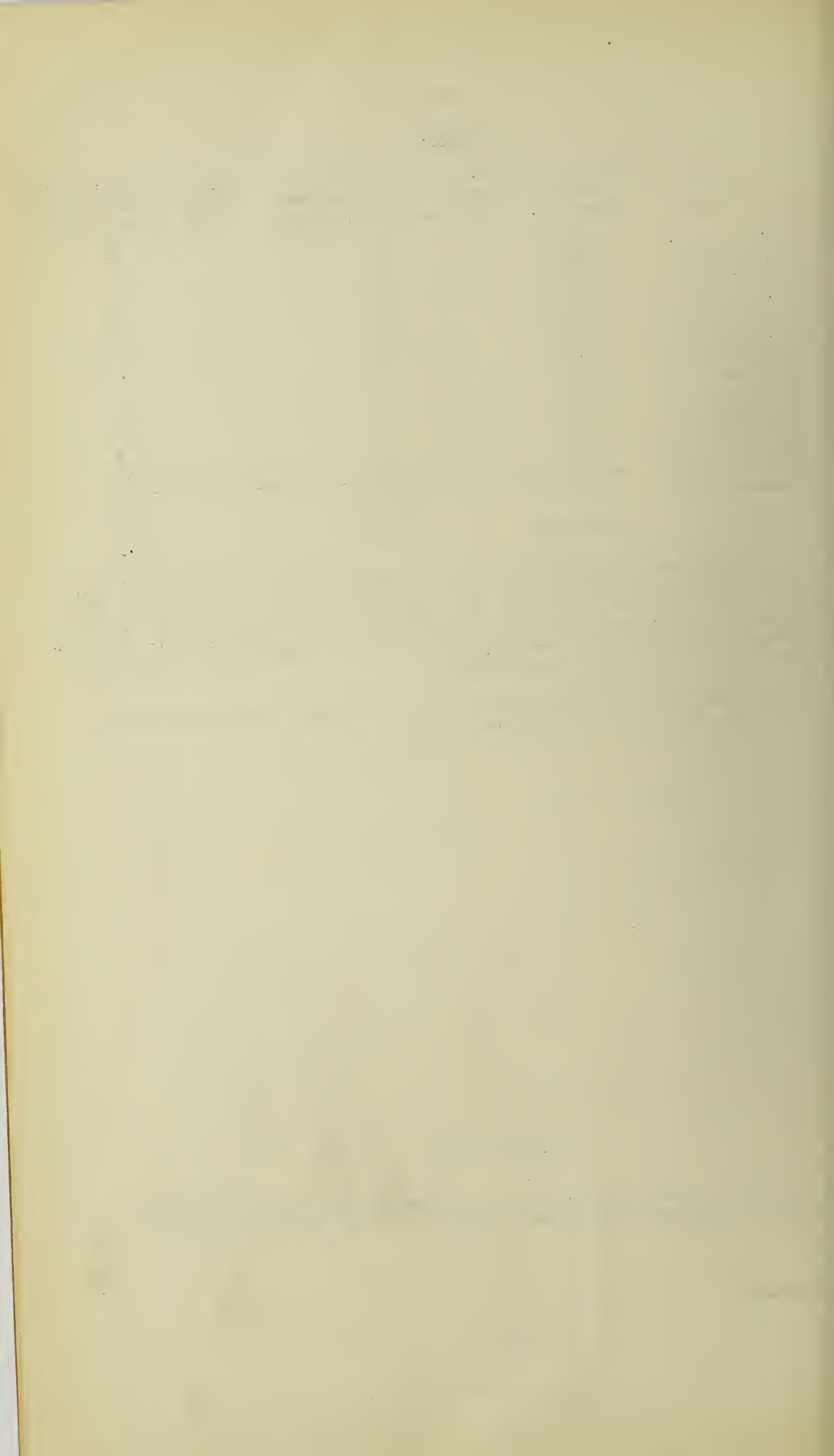
The number of houses without sinks inside the houses is 6,027, being 32 less than in the previous year. In 30 houses sinks have been provided, while two houses have been voluntarily demolished by the owners. In 5,295 of these houses the water supply is obtained from one or more common sinks on the stair landings, and in the remaining 732 houses the only water supply available is from taps provided in the back courts.

As already stated, additional powers regarding the provision of sinks are being obtained in a Provisional Order.

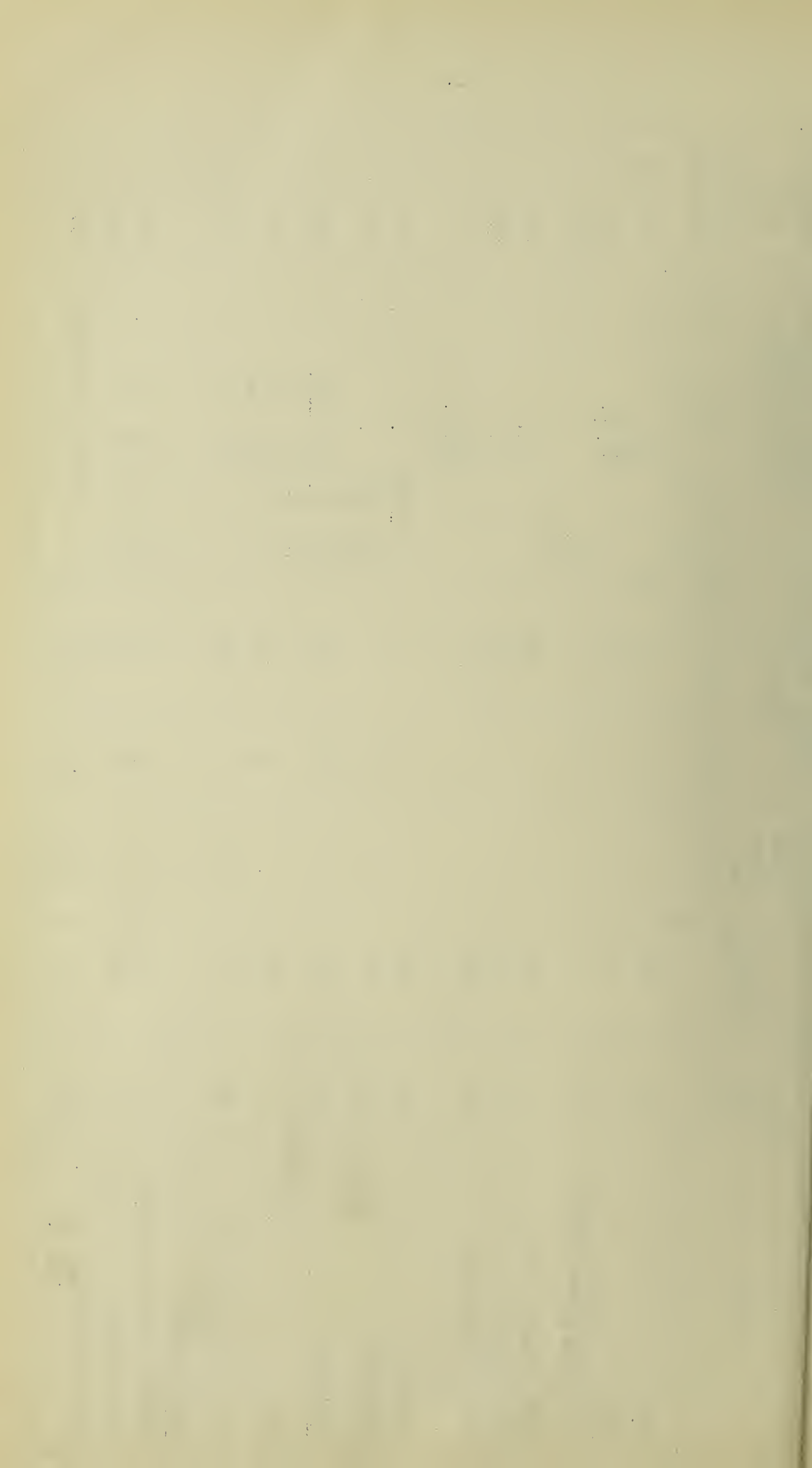
H O U S I N G.

The following table supplied by the Director of Housing, shows the position of the various Housing Schemes as at 31st December last.

Statement/



SITE.	No. of Houses in Scheme.	No. of Houses Completed.	No. of Houses under construction.	Numbers of Types of Houses.			Rentals of Houses (Including Rates).			Houses erected with assistance under Act undernoted.
				2-Apart.	3-Apart.	4-Apart.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	
Torry, ...	242	242	...	...	88	154	...	(34: 7: 7)	40:12: 7	1919 Act.
Torry, ...	20	20	...	...	20	...	...	(31: 5:)	...	1924 "
Cattofield, (First Scheme), ...	48	48	...	48	...	...	...	(28:15:)	...	1923 "
Hilton, (First Scheme), ...	300	300	...	...	300	...	...	33:15:	...	1924 "
Smithfield, ...	40	40	...	...	40	...	...	35:	...	1924 "
Hilton & Cattofield, ...	1,000	1,000	...	...	1,000	...	...	(28:15:)	...	1924 "
Pittodrie, ...	248	248	...	248	...	...	6/6 weekly	...	...	1924 "
School Road, ...	392	392	...	392	...	...	(6/9 do.)	...	...	1924 "
Ruthrieston, ...	256	256	...	156	100	...	(6/9 do.)	(8/- weekly)	...	1924 "
Torry, ...	184	184	...	60	124	...	(7/- do.)	(8/3 do.)	...	1924 "
Torry, (Mansefield Road), ...	258	90	168	...	258	...	6/9 do.)	(8/- do.)	...	1924 "
<u>Slum Clearance.</u>										
Erroll Street, &c. Section, ...	96	96	...	56	40	...	6/- do.)	7/6 do.)	...	1925 "
Torry Section, ...	184	184	...	80	104	...	6/- do.)	7/6 do.)	...	1925 "
School Road North, ...	258	...	138	...	258	...	not yet determined.	...	...	1930 "
	3,526	3,100	306	1,040	2,332	154				



Number of Houses erected since 1919.

The total number of additional houses erected prior to the close of last year in connection with various Housing Schemes is, exclusive of 280 houses erected in connection with the Improvement Scheme, 2,820. The number of houses completed during the past year was 90.

The number of houses erected by private enterprise since 1919 up to 31st December last, with the aid of subsidies under the Housing Acts, is 1,497. This number includes 49 houses erected under the Housing (Financial Assistance to Builders) Scheme (Scotland) 1920. Of the total number 249 contained more than four rooms.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for the following information regarding the number of houses erected without the aid of a subsidy since 1919. The total number of dwelling-houses so erected is 604, and of these 255 consisted of houses of four rooms and under. The number erected during 1933 was 146.

The total number of dwelling-houses, inclusive of 280 houses under the Slum Clearance Scheme, erected during the period 1919-33 is, therefore, 5,201, and of these 598 contained more than four rooms.

The total number of dwelling-houses erected during the past year was 578, as compared with:-

221 in 1932;	929 in 1929;
685 in 1931;	727 in 1928;
600 in 1930;	539 in 1927.

Overcrowding.

The following table gives particulars regarding applicants who are living under overcrowded conditions, or in whose houses there is no provision for the separation of the sexes, and for whom accommodation has still to be provided.

Size of Family.	Total Household Income.											Total No.
	Under 30/-	30/- to 40/-	40/- to 50/-	50/- to 60/-	60/- to 70/-	70/- to 80/-	80/- to 90/-	90/- to 100/-	100/- to 110/-	110/- to 120/-	Above 120/-	
Not more than 3 persons	48	17	30	9	15	2	0	1	0	0	0	122
" 4 "	59	25	64	33	21	15	5	2	1	0	0	225
" 5 "	43	22	46	38	39	14	22	8	5	1	1	239
" 6 "	8	40	47	41	40	25	11	11	5	2	2	232
" 7 "	3	27	33	27	27	22	22	11	9	3	2	186
" 8 "	1	15	17	19	18	14	10	9	5	0	3	111
" 9 "	0	6	16	12	13	14	9	9	5	8	3	95
" 10 "	0	3	2	3	14	1	5	3	3	2	0	36
" 11 "	0	0	0	2	7	0	2	1	2	3	0	17
" 12 "	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
Totals,	162	155	256	185	184	107	86	57	35	19	11	1,267

All the houses of these applicants have been re-visited within recent months and the information brought up-to-date.

In addition to the 1,267 applicants enumerated in the table, there is reason to believe that there is a large number of householders living under similar conditions. The staff, as the result of their routine inspections are aware that many houses are overcrowded, but unless the overcrowding is gross, it has been considered unnecessary meantime to measure such houses and to serve notices upon the occupiers.

It,

It will be observed that in 347 cases the household consists of not more than four persons; in 657 cases, more than four persons, but not more than seven persons; while in the remaining 263 cases, the numbers in the households range from eight to twelve persons.

It will further be observed that at the time the information from the applicants was revised, the total household income in 162 cases was under thirty shillings - a sum which would not enable the applicant to pay the rent of even the cheapest Corporation House. In 596 cases the income ranged from thirty to sixty shillings; and in 291 cases from £3 to £4. In 140 cases the income ranged from £4 to £5, but in 83 of these cases the numbers in the household ranged from 7 to 12 persons. In the remaining 65 cases, the income was more than £5, and in 11 of these cases it was more than £6.

The following table gives particulars regarding the extent of overcrowding in the afore-mentioned cases:-

No. where excess was			Brought Forward	1,046
not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ adult	257	No. where excess was		
do. 1 "	230	not more than 4 adults	25	
do. $1\frac{1}{2}$ adults	195	do. $4\frac{1}{2}$ "	10	
do. 2 "	160	do. 5 "	11	
do. $2\frac{1}{2}$ "	101	do. $5\frac{1}{2}$ "	4	
do. 3 "	68	do. 6 "	1	
do. $3\frac{1}{2}$ "	35	do. $6\frac{1}{2}$ "	1	
Carry Forward	1,046	Total	1,098	

Number where, although there was no overcrowding there was			
no provision for the separation of the sexes	169		
Grand Total	1,267		

In no fewer than 611 of these cases the extent of the overcrowding was more than the equivalent of one adult - an adult being reckoned as a person above the age of ten years, and two persons under the age of 10 being regarded as the equivalent of one adult. In 432 out of the 1,098 cases, there was, in addition to the overcrowding, no provision for the separation of the sexes.

In 169 cases there was no provision for the separation of the sexes, although there was no overcrowding. There are, accordingly, 601 out of the 1,267 cases in which there is no provision for sex separation.

The afore-mentioned 1,267 houses do not however represent the total number of overcrowded houses known to the Department. In addition, there are 73 houses - in which the excess ranges from one half adult to five and a half adults - the occupants of which have either not applied for a Corporation house, or the applicants have been rejected as being unsuitable. In 27 of these houses, there is in addition to the overcrowding, no provision for the separation of the sexes. The total number of overcrowded houses is, therefore, 1,340, as compared with 1,090 in the previous year.

The number of overcrowded houses dealt with during the year was 490, as compared with 272 in the previous year, 525 in 1931, and 710 in 1930.

Selection of Tenants.

As has been stated in previous reports, practically all the houses let at low rentals, exclusive of Slum Clearance Replacements, have been allocated to applicants whose houses were overcrowded, or in which there was no provision for the separation of the sexes; or to applicants who, for medical reasons, were urgently requiring new houses. There is, however, a large number of persons who have been married within recent years, have never been able to obtain a house, and are living in sub-let rooms. As these persons do not come under either of the afore-mentioned categories, they have not been considered for the new houses.

Of these houses, 77.98 per cent. have been let to applicants who were living under overcrowded conditions; 14.16 per cent. to applicants who were recommended on urgent medical grounds, 7.51 per cent. who were "decanted" from houses belonging to the Town Council; and the remaining 0.35 per cent. to special cases.

Undernoted are excerpts from a report recently presented to the Town Council by the Finance (Factorial) Sub Committee, who have the duty of letting the houses.

"(a) The whole Policy of selecting Tenants has undergone review during the year, and the Sub-Committee are now of opinion that, as a result of adjustments made in the Policy, the letting of these State-aided Houses is being conducted on very sound lines and strictly within the terms of the various Housing Acts and, as far as practicable, in accordance with the recommendations contained in the Report of the Consultative Council appointed by the Department of Health for Scotland, of date October, 1932.

It will be remembered that in the Report above referred to, a recommendation was made that an Inquiry should be held into the means of tenants occupying State-aided Houses in order to ascertain that these were being occupied only by those persons who might be properly regarded as belonging to the working classes. Owing to the difficulty of properly determining the interpretation of the term 'working classes', the Report advised that a basis of income was the best means of determining an applicant's qualification for a Corporation House, and laid down approximate scales which might be used for the purpose.

The Sub-Committee, after full consideration of these scales, decided that a less complicated and more generous system should be adopted. Under the scheme so adopted by the Sub-Committee, applicants are now only eligible for houses, provided their incomes are not greater than ten times the annual rental of the houses in the various schemes, exclusive of Occupiers' Rates, and subject to an additional sum of £25 per annum, after providing for substantial allowances in respect of the incomes of members of the family. The following example illustrates the operation of the scheme.

In the case of a house at Hilton where the annual rental is £27, the maximum allowed yearly income would be £270 plus an additional £25, making £295.

For the purpose of arriving at the family income, the whole of the applicant's earnings are taken into account, together with the whole of his wife's income (if any), but only 10/- per week per person is regarded as family income when accounting for the earnings of working members of the family. In addition, no regard is paid to any income which is derived in respect of War Disability Pensions, e.g. -

	Total Annual Income.	Allowed Annual Income.
Applicant's Wages	£204	£204
Do. War Pension	26	-
Son's Wages	70	26
Do.	35	26
Daughter's Wages	30	26
	<u>£365</u>	<u>£282</u>

In the above case, the applicant would be eligible for a house at Hilton at £27 yearly or elsewhere where the rent is over this sum, but would be ineligible for tenancy of a house at a lower yearly rental.

(b) At the outset, every effort was made to allot available houses according to the needs of the applicants, dependent on the number of persons who would be in occupation; in other words, the Sub-Committee endeavoured to allot the larger houses to the larger families and the smaller houses to those with few of a family, and, in some cases, with no family. It was later found, however, /

however, that in many cases this practice, although logically sound, was not advisable, as in many instances, the income of those having larger families was insufficient to enable them to pay the higher rents required for houses at Hilton and Torry (Garden City) and consequently a percentage of these houses has had to be let to applicants who might otherwise have been accommodated in smaller houses, but who were able and willing to pay for the larger accommodation.

It should be made clear, however, that this position has been necessary only among the higher-rented houses. In every case where a house at a low weekly rent has been available, it has been let according to the requirements of the family, and no applicant has obtained tenancy of a three-apartment house if his needs could be met in a two-apartment dwelling.

The selection of tenants is made extremely difficult as the number of applicants living in inadequate or unsuitable accommodation still greatly exceeds the number of houses available at low weekly rents, and every effort has been made to ensure, particularly where low-rented houses are concerned, that the most serious cases of overcrowding or mixing of the sexes, as reported by the Sanitary Inspector, have prior consideration.

During the year, a commencement was made to let the new tenement houses in Mansfield Road, and after very full consideration, the Sub-Committee, while anxious to abate serious overcrowding, decided that it would be unwise to allow a greater number of persons into these three-apartment dwellings than the equivalent of $6\frac{1}{2}$ adults. Numerous applications from persons with larger families than the allowed maximum, living under overcrowded conditions, have consequently had to be temporarily refused until houses with greater accommodation are available. In this connection, it should be borne in mind that, for the purposes of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930, the Government has restricted the number of occupants of three-apartment houses to the equivalent of 5 adults, and the Sub-Committee were of opinion that to allow more than $6\frac{1}{2}$ adults would immediately create overcrowding in the new houses which had been erected for the purpose of abating this condition.

(c) In addition to the qualifications of income and number of family which require to be fulfilled before eligibility is admitted, the Sub-Committee require to be satisfied that the applicant is likely to prove a desirable tenant and to take advantage of the special facilities offered, and, consequently, an examination of the cleanliness and tidiness of the applicant's present house is made, as also the record of his past rent payments. Where these do not reach the desired standard, the application is temporarily deferred for further consideration at a later date, in order to see if any improvement is made.

(d) The Sub-Committee have considered a large number of applications from persons presently occupying houses at higher rentals at Hilton and Torry (Garden City) &c. for transfer to lower-rented houses in the other Schemes. These applications have, in most cases, been made as a result of a temporary reduction in the tenants' incomes. The Sub-Committee have, however, been unable to accede to these requests except in cases where they have been satisfied that the lowering of income is of a permanent character, e.g. where the husband has died and left a widow and family with greatly reduced means or where the wife has died and the husband has been obliged to take in a housekeeper or withdraw a female member of his family from employment, which has substantially reduced the family income. Several transfers on these grounds have been approved by the Sub-Committee during the period under review."

Tents and Vans.

During the summer months 41 former City householders were living in tents and vans in various parts of the City. Practically all these parties had for various/

various reasons been ejected from their dwelling-houses. A number had been living in sublet rooms, and had been forced to leave in order to provide accommodation for summer visitors. As it was found impossible to provide accommodation in existing houses for the majority of these tent and van dwellers, the Town Council erected 46 temporary dwellings within a disused Jute Factory which had been recently acquired. Of these, 29 were utilised to rehouse tent and van dwellers who had been unable to obtain accommodation elsewhere. The remaining 17 houses were allocated to urgent cases of homeless or badly overcrowded families, certain of whom were for various reasons unsuitable for being removed to houses in the Council's Housing Schemes. The Sub-Committee propose, as opportunity arises to transfer into better houses any of these tenants who prove by their conduct and regularity of rent payments, etc., their suitability for permanent dwellings.

Sub-Let Houses.

Full particulars have been given in previous reports of the number of sub-let houses in the City. It is estimated that the number of such houses must be at least 2,500.

Aberdeen Improvement Scheme, 1925.

Up to the date of writing this report, 306 of the 317 houses embraced in the Scheme have been vacated, and the majority of these houses have been demolished.

Accommodation however, has still to be found for 11 of the tenants, who, on account of their inability to pay the rent - some of them have only their old-age pension to subsist on - and other reasons, have been unable to avail themselves of the houses erected for them.

Insanitary Dwellings.

It was not found possible to close officially any insanitary dwellings during the year. Three dwelling-houses which were unfit for habitation, were, by arrangement with the owners, voluntarily closed.

On 5th June, 1933, the Council resolved -

- (1) That 20 acres of ground be acquired for the purpose of erecting 498 dwellings under the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.
- (2) That, as a first instalment, 258 dwellings of the three apartment type, with wash-houses and coal cellars in the garden ground, be erected on the site.
- (3) That the Director of Housing be instructed to prepare a lay out plan of the ground and detailed plans and specifications of the proposed houses, and also to procure and submit tenders for the first instalment of 258 dwellings.
- (4) That when the second instalment of the dwellings (240) falls to be considered, a proportion, say, 42, be of the four-apartment type.

The houses in the first instalment are in course of erection, but, owing to labour difficulties, tenders have not yet been asked for the second instalment.

On 5th February last, the Town Council passed a Clearance Resolution dealing with 316 dwelling-houses in Upper Denburn and vicinity.

Housing Needs - Estimate of Housing Requirements during the five years, 1934-38.

The general statement submitted to the Department of Health for Scotland contained the following particulars:-

(1)/

(1) An estimate of the number of houses required during the next five years to meet the needs of the inhabitants of the district of the Local Authority distinguishing between the number required;

(a) to replace houses unfit for human habitation	3,159
(b) to accommodate persons living under overcrowded conditions	1,000
(c) to meet the needs of other persons requiring houses, e.g. married persons living with relatives or in sub-lets or in lodgings; persons desirous of getting married for whom accommodation is not likely to be available, etc.	1,844
Total	6,003

In estimating the number of houses likely to be provided by the Local Authority during the period referred to, a reply was sent to the effect that the maximum number of houses which it was expected could be built within the period was 2,000, and that it was intended to utilise these for the purpose of replacing houses which were unfit for human habitation. The Town Council consider that the needs of the type of persons referred to in (b) and (c) above can, in the meantime be at least partially met by the 258 houses recently erected or in course of erection at the Torry (Mansefield Road) site, and by houses which may be erected by private enterprise.

A letter was subsequently received from the Department requesting that the Local Authority will reconsider their programme with a view to the completion within the five year period, or earlier if possible, of all the houses required to replace the unfit houses. In reply, the Department were informed that the Local Authority would proceed with the full programme of 3,159 houses for the five years 1934-38, provided the necessary labour was available; and that the schemes to be proceeded with would be considered and reported on from time to time, having regard to the state of the building labour market during the period in question.

Condition of houses erected under the various Housing Schemes.

In my reports for the previous two years, it was stated that in 144 cases, where, although no evidence of dampness was found at the time of visit, it was alleged that there was evidence of dampness from time to time, and that accordingly stamped addressed postcards had been sent to the householders referred to asking them to communicate with the Department whenever there was any recurrence of dampness. Up to the date of the issue of the 1932 Report, only seven postcards had been returned. Since that date, one of the postcards has been returned, but we were of opinion that the condition complained of was not due to any structural defect. During the year five fresh complaints were received regarding alleged dampness, but in none of these houses was any structural defect found.

Conversion and Demolition of Existing Dwelling-Houses for Business Purposes, &c.

Since the revocation of the Housing (Additional Powers) Act in December, 1921, 390 dwelling-houses have either been demolished or have ceased to be used as dwelling-houses. The number thus dealt with during the past year was 13.

"Income Test" - Circular from Department of Health for Scotland.

Following upon the receipt of the above-mentioned circular, the Council resolved that the necessary information should be procured from tenants occupying State-aided houses to ascertain whether such houses were being occupied/

occupied by persons of the working class, for whom they were intended.

The Factorial Sub-Committee reported on the action taken in the following terms:-

"On 22nd March, 1933, inquiry forms were dispatched to 1,636 tenants occupying State-aided houses.

Forms were not sent to weekly tenants, since all weekly tenants had made a full disclosure of their circumstances prior to occupying their houses, and, in these cases, the Sub-Committee were satisfied that such tenants could be fairly regarded as persons of the working class.

On the expiry of seven days, the period specified in the form for its return, 1,077 forms had not been returned completed. Prior, however, to the next meeting of the Sub-Committee, 171 further forms had been received, leaving 906 forms outstanding.

The Sub-Committee decided, in the case of the 906 tenants who had not completed the form, to serve a notice of termination of tenancy, and to send a letter to the tenants concerned intimating that, in the event of the form not being received back, a new tenancy would be granted at an increased rent of £5. The return of the form, however, would result in a new tenancy being granted either on the same conditions as formerly, or at an increased rent not exceeding £5 per annum, according to the information contained in the form. This decision of the Sub-Committee was approved by the Council on 3rd April, 1933.

Considerable opposition to the completion and return of the forms was shown by the tenants, who appointed a committee of their own number to represent their interests. Several meetings took place between the Sub-Committee and the tenants' representatives, and eventually the difficulties were overcome and the form adjusted to the satisfaction of the tenants' representatives and the Sub-Committee.

Thereafter, of the 1636 forms sent out, 1,539 have been completed and lodged with the City Chamberlain. It will be seen that 97 forms have not been returned, and of this number 74 tenants have given up their houses and therefore had not returned the form, and 23 tenants have not completed the form nor intimated their intention of leaving.

After the completed forms had been received, the Sub-Committee then proceeded to fix a scale to be applied in order to ensure that the houses were being occupied by persons of the working class for whom they were intended. The principle the Sub-Committee worked upon was to take 10 per cent. of the total family income as representing the rental which normally a tenant was in a position to pay. On any excess of income over a figure representing the present rental multiplied by 10, the Sub-Committee decided that the tenants should pay 5 per cent. of such excess by way of additional rental per annum, but with a maximum increase of £5 per annum, and ignoring any excess which did not involve an increase of more than 25/- per annum. For example - in the case of a man in occupation of a house with a rental of £22 per annum and with a total income of £300 per annum, the rental of £22 was multiplied by 10, making £220. The difference between £220 and £300 is £80, and 5 per cent. of this difference or excess, namely, £4, was regarded as an equitable increase of rent. In the application of this principle, regard was had to exceptional circumstances - for instance, special consideration in the matter of large families or maintenance of parents and other circumstances. Further, in dealing with the means of members of the family apart from the tenant, the principle adopted was to disregard all earnings of each member above 10/- where the earnings of individual members of the family were declared.

Applying this scale to the forms which had been received, 153 tenants out of the total of 1,636 were asked to pay increases of rent varying from 25/-/

25/- to £5 per annum, while a further 4 have been removed to higher rented houses, appropriate to their incomes.

In 23 of the above 153 cases, increases at the rate of £5 per annum will become operative from 28th May, 1933, while in the remaining 130 cases the increases will commence from 28th August or from a later date, according to the terms of the Missive of Let, such tenants not having received intimation of termination of tenancy.

As at this date, the position in connection with the Inquiry may be summarised as follows:-

Number of houses given up (probably as a result of the Inquiry)	74
Number of houses expected to be given up prior to November, 1933, (probably as a result of the Inquiry)	24
Number of houses of which rents have been raised or other action taken	157
	255
Approximate percentage of tenants affected by Inquiry	15.4 "

In the Annual Report submitted by the Factorial Sub-Committee it was stated that:-

"There is no doubt whatever but that, as the result of the inquiry, a very large proportion of the 320 houses vacated during the past year were given up by tenants in good circumstances who have now purchased or otherwise provided houses for themselves, thus enabling the Committee to meet the requirements of a large number of applicants whose means were in accordance with the scales laid down, and who could not otherwise have been provided for except by the erection of additional houses. On the assumption that only one-half of the vacancies was due to the inquiry, a saving in capital outlay of approximately £65,000 has been effected, and, in addition, an increased revenue of £126 has been obtained from 105 tenants whose incomes are beyond the approved limits.

It may be added that as and when vacancies occur in any of the 105 tenancies referred to, the houses will be let to approved applicants at the old rents."

REPORT SUBMITTED TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH FOR SCOTLAND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1933, on PROCEEDINGS TAKEN AS REGARDS THE INSPECTION, IMPROVEMENT, AND DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF DWELLING-HOUSES.

A. - Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations (Scotland), 1928.

1. Number of dwelling-houses inspected	316
2. Number of dwelling-houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	316
	(To be dealt with by means of a "Clearance Area.")

B. - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1925.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of cases where intimations were given under Section 20 (1) as to insufficient water-closet accommodation:- | Not applicable to Burghs, but Notices served under Local Act. |
| (a) cases where requirements complied with by owners | (a) 4 |
| (b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so | (b) None. |
| (c) cases still pending | (c) 4 |
| 2. Number of houses of (a) one apartment, and (b) two apartments, for the erection of which the consent of the Local Authority has been given in terms of Section One hundred and eleven. | (a) None.
(b) None. |

C. - Housing, Town Planning, &c. (Scotland) Act, 1919.

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Number of cases where notices were served under Section 40 (1) to provide dwelling-houses with water supply:- | Not applicable to Burghs, but Notices served under Local Act. |
| (a) cases where requirements complied with by owners | (a) 3 |
| (b) cases where works carried out by Local Authority after failure of owners to do so | (b) None. |
| (c) cases still pending | (c) 10 |

D. - Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930.

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served under Section 14 (1) | None, but 1,743 houses dealt with under Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897. |
| 2. Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit for human habitation following on notices under Section 14 (1) | See answer to No. 1. 1,659 houses were put into a reasonable state of repair. |
| 3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which work has been done by the Local Authority under Section 15 (1) | None. |
| 4. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which in terms of Section 17 a demolition order or closing order under Section 16 (3) has been substituted for a notice under Section 14 (1) | None. |
| 5. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served in terms of Section 16 (1) | None. |
| 6. Number of dwelling-houses referred to in 5:- | |
| (a) which have been rendered fit for human habitation; | } None. |
| (b) in respect of which undertaking has been given that the house will not be used for human habitation until it has been rendered so fit | |
| (c) in respect of which demolition orders have been made under Section 16 (3) ² | |
| (d) in respect of which closing orders have been made under Section 16 (3) and (4) | |

7. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which closing orders have, in terms of Section 16 (3), been determined by the Local Authority, following upon the houses having been rendered fit for human habitation None.
8. Number of houses in respect of which advances have been made in terms of Section 34 towards cost of repairs and amount so advanced None.

* If permission to reconstruct a building has been granted, the number of houses existing prior to the reconstruction should be stated (see in this connection, sub-section (3) of Section 49 of the Housing (Scotland) Act, 1930).

NOTE:- Any general information or observations as to the character of defects usually found to exist, as to the extent to which overcrowding was found to prevail and the steps taken to remedy it, or as to the work of inspection generally, should be entered in the space below:-

The defects found to exist consisted of want of repair in regard to roof coverings, floorings, stair treads and balusters, doors, fireplaces and grates, and the plaster work of the walls and ceilings in dwelling-houses. The defects also included want of repair in wash-houses (including boilers, tubs, etc.); W.C. apartments and coal cellars. Defects in drainage systems (including defective W.Cs. and sinks); and nuisances arising from dampness and want of sufficient ventilation were also dealt with.

In addition to the houses specified in Question 1 (d), a complete sanitary survey was made in 108 houses in which Tuberculosis had occurred. In none of these cases was it found necessary to take any action.

Structural Defects and Want of Repair.

Particulars as to the work done will be found in Appendix II. (B).

As has been the practice for a number of years, a complete sanitary survey is made of all houses in which a case of tuberculosis has occurred, or to which a person still suffering from that disease has removed.

During the past year, the number of such surveys was 116.

All structural defects and want of repair found in these houses were dealt with. Special attention was paid to the proper ventilation of the sleeping apartments and to their freedom from dampness.

The number of complaints received regarding structural defects and want of repair was 1,033, as compared with 1,084 in the previous year. In only 42 of these cases was it found that there was no cause for complaint. The Inspectors, in the course of the systematic inspection of their district, pay particular attention to these conditions, with the result that every want of repair coming under their notice is immediately dealt with.

As has been stated in previous reports, a large amount of work has been done by the Department in past years in order to secure that the windows of all sleeping apartments can be easily opened for purposes of ventilation. The result has been that there are now comparatively few windows which do not comply with these requirements, so that during the year only five dwelling apartments required to be dealt with.

As can be readily understood, dampness is a frequent source of complaint in the older type of dwellings, and in this connection 225 dwellings were dealt with. In 72 properties the roof coverings were repaired; in 43, the window rybats were repointed; in 25, the external walls were reharled or otherwise repaired; and in 85, other remedial measures were carried out.

In the inspection of houses, careful attention is paid to any want of repair. During the past year, the floors of 60 dwelling apartments were repaired, as were also the floors of 186 lobbies and stair landings (including stair steps). In 243 dwelling apartments, 667 lobbies and staircases, 284 water-closets; 112 wash-houses, and 33 pends, the plaster on the walls and ceilings was repaired. The woodwork around sinks was renewed or repaired in 54 houses; 28 defective chimneys and 61 grates or fire-places were repaired; while the doors of dwelling apartments were renewed or repaired in 40 cases.

As was stated in previous reports, it was found that proprietors are prone to allow wash-houses, w.c.'s, and cellars to fall into a state of disrepair.

I have again to draw attention to the fact that a considerable amount of the want of repair in a number of houses is due to carelessness or malicious mischief. Letters of warning were sent to 36 householders.

During the year 412 windows or roof-lights were reglazed at the instance of the Department, as compared with 489 in the previous year, and 346 in 1931.

Paving of Back Courts and Passages.

There are now comparatively few properties in the City where the back courts are not paved or otherwise suitably surfaced. There is, however, a large number of houses where the passages leading to the outhouses have never been paved, and have been allowed to get into an unsatisfactory condition. During the year, 2 passages were paved, while 47 courts and 30 passages were repaired. The paving of these courts and passages adds greatly to the comfort of the tenants.

Verminous Persons and Houses.

Under the agreement with the Education Committee for dealing with verminous persons and houses, 705 persons suffering from scabies and vermin were removed to the Cleansing Station for treatment. In the previous year, the number of persons so dealt with was 687, and, in 1931, 397.

In addition to the foregoing, 96 persons suffering from scabies, and 27 verminous persons were treated at the Cleansing Station. In the previous year the numbers were, respectively, 92 and 24.

The number of bug-infested houses dealt with during the year was 158, as compared with 89 in the preceding year, and 80 in 1931. The number was considerably greater than in recent years.

Filthy Houses.

During the year, the floors of 166 dwelling apartments, the articles of furniture in 173 apartments, and 168 sets of bed and body clothing were cleaned by the occupants after notices had been served upon them. These numbers are also much greater than in previous years.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in getting a filthy house occupied by an elderly lady cleaned, and eventually proceedings had to be instituted against her. Shortly afterwards, however, she agreed to go to hospital, and the case was withdrawn as arrangements were made for carrying out the necessary cleaning.

The following Section is included in the Provisional Order at present being promoted.

"When the medical officer certifies in writing that any dwelling-house is in an insanitary condition and that the occupier thereof is unable through infirmity or mental incapacity to remedy such condition and that his health is thereby endangered the sheriff may on the application of the Corporation (who shall/

shall give to the occupier seven days' notice of their intention to make such application) make an order for the removal of such occupier to an institution or other dwelling for such period as the sheriff may by such order direct as being necessary to enable the Corporation to cleanse and disinfect the dwelling-house and the Corporation may carry out the removal and such cleansing and disinfection of the dwelling-house as may be necessary."

There is a considerable number of houses which require to be revisited frequently in order to ensure that a satisfactory standard of cleanliness is being maintained.

I have again to record the great assistance received from the Public Assistance Committee, who are ready at all times to admit into their hospital those of the aged and infirm poor who are no longer able to look after themselves or their homes. Immediately after the removal of such cases to hospital, the houses, bedding and clothing are disinfected by this Department.

Cleansing of Walls and Ceilings of Dwelling Apartments, Lobbies, Staircases, W.C.'s, Wash-houses, &c.

The walls and ceilings of 175 dwelling apartments were distempered or repapered. In the previous year the number was 92, and in 1931, 129.

The walls and ceilings of 1,209 lobbies and staircases, 388 passages or pends, 2,813 water-closets, 1,647 wash-houses, and 38 drying-lofts were whitewashed or otherwise cleaned. In the previous year, 1,337 lobbies and staircases, 361 passages or pends, 3,076 water-closets, 1,603 wash-houses, and 41 drying-lofts were similarly cleansed.

Want of Cleanliness of W.C.'s., Lobbies, Staircases, Back Courts, and other parts of Premises used in Common.

Notices were served upon 116 sets of tenants, embracing 654 individual tenants, regarding their failure to clean the parts of the premises used in common by them.

In September, the Department of Health for Scotland confirmed Byelaws made, under the Aberdeen Corporation Order, 1925, for the cleansing of common stairs, lobbies, passages, areas, sinks, and water-closets by the tenants in rotation. These Byelaws will prove useful in maintaining the standard of cleanliness in tenement properties.

Accumulations of Ashes, Filth, and other Rubbish.

The number of accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed was 161, as compared with 204 in the previous year, and 154 in 1931.

Letters of warning were sent to 226 householders regarding the throwing of refuse from the windows of dwelling-houses on to back courts or on to ground or outhouses connected with adjoining properties. The number of such letters sent in the previous year was 343.

INCREASE OF RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST (RESTRICTIONS) ACTS,

1920 and 1923.

Applications for Certificates by Tenants.

No applications for certificates in terms of Section 2 (2) of the principal Act were received.

Applications for Certificates by Owners.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Five complaints were received regarding excessive emissions of smoke. All the complaints referred to factories or workshops. In every case letters of warning were sent. On further inspections being made it was found that a considerable improvement had been effected.

A number of visits were paid to the Joint Railway Station and vicinity, and from time to time 84 engines were kept under observation. On 2 occasions it was found that smoke in excessive quantity was being emitted from engines. The Managers of the Railway Companies concerned were communicated with, and on further inspections being made, no cause for complaint was discovered.

As has been the practice for several years, the steam wagons passing along the streets have been kept under observation, and the number of wagons so dealt with in the course of the year was 454. In one case it was found necessary to send a letter of warning to the owner of the wagon.

Within recent years, the increasing use of electricity and gas for power purposes in factories, and the use of electrical and gas appliances for cooking and heating purposes in dwelling-houses, have been an important factor in connection with smoke abatement.

I am informed by the Electrical Engineer that "During the past year further interest has been shown in the use of electricity as the heating medium for large buildings, in addition to its general use in houses and offices. Such applications not only reduce the amount of actual smoke, but also eliminate the fumes arising from the products of combustion of so-called 'smokeless' fuels.

Improvement of atmospheric conditions in small shops is also being effected by the use of electric heaters, and an interesting application is the use of electric water heaters in barbers' shops, at a cost comparing favourably with other means of providing the necessary hot water.

There are now very few industrial plants in the City where power is obtained from coal fired boilers supplying steam engines, and in many of these cases either a portion of the power requirements is met electrically or else quantities of steam are necessary for process work.

I think it will be agreed that a large proportion of the smoke in Aberdeen arises from domestic grates and not from industrial plants. This will hardly be altered until the Briton's innate love of an open coal fire is altered."

The Gas Engineer states:- "The Gas Department still leads in the attack against smoke pollution of the atmosphere. The enemy is 'within the gates' - in our homes. The only way to stop pollution of the air is to stop burning raw coal, and to substitute smokeless fuel. Most of the smoke in this City issues from domestic chimneys, and, due to the incomplete combustion of the coal in most grates, the smoke produced is of an objectionable and destructive nature.

During the past year, the Gas Department has installed over 1,400 Gas Fires on simple hire, in addition to 583 which have been sold outright; while over 500 enamelled Gas Cookers with thermostatic oven control have been purchased.

In the Water Heating field the Department is making distinct headway. Over 60 Gas Circulating Boilers were installed last year, and there are now several central-heating installations heated by gas-fired boilers in the City.

There are about 32,000 Cooking Appliances on free loan, and over 12,000 Gas Fires and Radiators on hire in Aberdeen, and, in addition, there are thousands of other Gas Appliances privately owned, of which we have no record.

Every Gas Fire, Gas Cooker, and other Gas Appliance, is doing its little bit in helping to produce the purer atmosphere.

The Gas Department have always recognised the part played by smokeless fuel in the maintenance of a pure atmosphere, and it is interesting to find that the public of Aberdeen are becoming 'gas-minded', and that their interest, in every application of gas which tends to make home duties less irksome, is on the increase. They are appreciating the fact that gas appliances in the home are not only time, money and labour savers, but that they do contribute towards the purer atmosphere so desirable, not only in the open air but also within the home.

Every assistance towards this end is given by the Gas Department whose policy is to provide the public with a cheap gas, along with every facility for its use in Cooking, Heating and Hot Water supply.

While Gas as a fuel has continued to make satisfactory progress, the use of solid smokeless fuel in the form of Gas Coke has also been well maintained both for industrial and domestic use. The old type of coal range is being displaced by the Coke Boiler and Gas Cooker, or, alternatively by a gas-heated Circulating Boiler with Gas Cooker and Gas Fire, neatly housed in the space formerly occupied by the Coal Range."

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

Slaughter-Houses.

At the close of 1933, there were 5 slaughter-houses in the City, containing 38 slaughter booths.

Other Offensive Trades.

At the close of the year there were 22 firms in the City who carry on one or more of the businesses set forth in the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, as coming within the definition of offensive trades.

The following is a list of the offensive businesses carried on:-

Bone Boilers	5	Tripe Boilers	3
Tallow Melters	7	Gut or Tripe Cleaners ...	4
Skinners or Hide Factors	4	Blood Boiler	1
Knacker	1	Soap Boiler	1
Fish Oil Manufacturers .	3	Manufacturer of Albuminoid	
Manure Manufacturers ...	3	Substance from Fish ...	1
Fish Meal Manufacturers.	3		

Total - 36.

Applications under Section 32 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

No applications were received in the course of the year.

Complaints.

Complaints were received during the year regarding alleged offensive smells from fish meal factories, and a knackery. The total number of complaints was 14, as compared with 17 in the previous year.

Seven of the complaints referred to offensive smells emanating from one or other of the three fish meal factories. Four of these complaints referred to one factory and were verified. Steps were immediately taken to abate the nuisance. The remaining three complaints referred to another factory, but as the alleged smells occurred overnight, and as information regarding them was not received until the following day, it was not possible to verify the complaints. The thermometer and pyrometer charts proved that the requirements of the Byelaws as regards condensation and cremation had been complied with and it was impossible to discover the cause of the smell complained of.

Seven/

Seven of the complaints referred to the Knackery in the Hardgate. Three of these complaints referred to alleged smells overnight, and could not be verified.

Inspections.

All the premises in which offensive trades are carried on are visited frequently - some of them daily - and the total number of inspections, exclusive of slaughter-houses, was 2,248.

PIG-STYES.

At the end of 1933, there were 28 pigstyes on the register, as compared with 41 in the previous year.

As stated in the Report for the previous year, the Council resolved that, as regards the twelve pigstyes on the Broadhill, these styes should not be licensed after 28th May, 1933. The premises are, therefore, no longer used for the keeping of pigs.

In order to ensure that the pigstyes were being kept in conformity with the Byelaws, 81 visits were made in the course of the year.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (D).

WORKSHOPS (EXCLUDING BAKEHOUSES).

The number of workshops (excluding bakehouses) on the register at the end of 1932 was 696. During the year, there were 50 added, 35 closed, and 8 converted into factories by the introduction of motive power. The number, therefore, at the end of 1933, was 703.

There were 1,783 visits made. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (E).

One Notice was received under Section 5 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which requires that the Factory Inspector shall give intimation to the Local Authority of any sanitary defect in the factory or workshop remediable under the Public Health Act. The notice which dealt with the want of cleanliness, received attention.

One notice - under Section 9 of the Act - dealing with the provision of sanitary conveniences - was also received. The enforcement of Notices under this Section devolves upon the Factory Inspector.

Twenty-four Notices of Occupation were also received from the Factory Inspector.

As required by Section 107 of the Act, the occupiers of all factories or workshops employing outworkers sent lists of these to the Department twice during the year. Altogether, 12 lists were received, embracing 59 Outworkers. The homes of all the local outworkers were visited.

Inspection of Plans.

The plans of 32 premises - mainly premises in which foodstuffs were manufactured or sold - were reported on by the Medical Officer of Health and myself, and recommendations made and agreed to. The recommendations chiefly referred to the ventilation of the premises, and the provision of W.Cs. and sinks.

BAKE HOUSES.

BAKEHOUSES.

There were at the end of the year 80 bakehouses in the City, 49 being classed as factories and 31 as workshops. This is the same number as in the previous year.

In connection with these, 257 visits were paid. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (F).

Bakehouse Welfare Order, 1927.

By arrangement with the Factory Inspector, assistance is given by the Sanitary Staff in seeing that the provisions of the above Order are complied with.

Washing Facilities.

In 25 bakehouses, a constant supply of warm water is not laid on to the sinks, but this is readily obtained by means of gas rings.

Suitable Accommodation for Clothing.

As stated in the report for the previous year, the majority of the bakehouses are provided with cloakroom accommodation. In some cases, however, it is impossible on account of lack of space to provide cloakrooms. In such cases the provision of clothes chests, in the form of wardrobes, is recommended, and during the year 2 additional bakehouses have been provided with such chests.

The requirements as regards the exhibition of Dermatitis Notices and the provision of First Aid Treatment are generally complied with.

THE MILK AND DAIRIES ACTS AND RELATIVE ORDERS AND REGULATIONS.

At the end of the year, there were 667 persons registered to sell milk.

Undernoted are particulars:-

(a) Cowkeepers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
(b) Retailers of Milk	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	313
(c) Retailers of Milk for consumption on premises only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40
(d) Country farmers retailing milk from carts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
(e) Retailers of ice cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245
(f) Retailers of ice cream for consumption on premises only	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total								667

This is an increase of 31, as compared with the previous year. The greater part of the increase is in connection with retailers of ice cream. Under powers contained in a Local Act, all premises in which ice cream is manufactured or sold have to be registered and to conform to the Byelaws applicable to Dairies and milkshops. During the year, the number of such premises was increased from 225 to 245.

Prior to the present byelaws coming into operation "loose milk" was sold in general provision shops under conditions which were far from satisfactory. At the close of last year there were 257 milkshops in which the only milk or cream sold is milk or cream supplied in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop. There are, therefore, only 56 shops, apart from the shops in which milk is sold for consumption on the premises only, in which "loose" milk is being sold.

During the year letters of warning were sent to the occupants of two milkshops regarding the opening of milk bottles in shops which are registered to/

to supply milk only in the properly closed and unopened receptacles in which it was delivered to the shop. Letters of warning were also sent to two dairymen regarding the filling of milk bottles on the street. An ice cream dealer was also warned regarding the storing of ice cream custard in a sleeping apartment.

The recommendations made by the Medical Officer of Health and Sanitary Inspector regarding the nature and quantity of articles which can be kept in a "loose" milk shop and also regarding the nature of any trade or business carried on in such shop are, generally, being loyally adhered to.

An increasing number of retailers of ice cream have now ceased to manufacture ice cream on the premises, and in lieu thereof, are purchasing the ice cream from manufacturers who have suitable premises and proper appliances for the manufacture thereof. This marks a great advance, as a number of shops in which ice cream was previously manufactured could not be regarded as satisfactory for the purpose. In the 328 premises in which ice cream is sold, (including 92 premises which are also registered as milkshops) the ice cream is in 185 cases bought from a manufacturer.

All the dairies, milkshops, and ice cream shops are regularly visited by one of the assistant inspectors, and the number of such visits during the year was 1,043.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (G).

The number of cowsheds at the end of the year was 8, being the same number as in the previous year. The herds are regularly examined by the Veterinary Inspector, who is also responsible for the sanitary condition of the premises.

Milk and Dairies (Scotland) Order, 1925.

In a circular issued to all Local Authorities, the Sanitary Inspector was directed to include in his Annual Report a statement of the extent to which Articles V. to XVI. of the above-mentioned Order were being complied with.

Articles V. to X. deal with the provisions against infection or contamination. No contravention was discovered in any milkshops, but in 15 ice cream shops the receptacles containing the boiled custard were not covered. Warnings were given.

Article XI., enacts that "no person shall add any colouring or thickening matter to cream, and no person shall sell cream to which any colouring or thickening matter has been added." A similar provision regarding colouring matter in milk is contained in the Milk and Dairies Act, 1914. All the samples of milk and cream analysed by the Public Analyst are examined for the presence of colouring matter. None of the samples were found to contain colouring matter.

Articles XII. to XVI. deal with provisions as to vessels and conveyance of milk. No contraventions of Articles XIII. and XIV., were discovered.

Article XII. requires that "no dairyman shall use any vessel that belongs to any other person for the collection of milk from, or delivery of milk to, any person other than the owner of the vessel, or keep in his possession such vessel, except in either case with the consent of the owner of the vessel."

As stated in the report for the previous year, the Court of Session have held that the above-mentioned Article (XII.) is ultra vires. Since the date of this decision, it has been our practice to inform the owners of bottles that bottles belonging to them have been found in the possession of other dairymen. Fifty-four such letters were sent in the course of the year. So far as we are aware, the owners have had no difficulty in collecting such bottles.

Article/

Article XV. requires that vessels containing milk for transit must be sealed by means of a leaden seal or locked. This requirement is being strictly enforced. It was found necessary to communicate with 68 dairymen, and in every case the dairyman had been in the habit of properly fastening his cans, but on the occasions referred to he had temporarily run short of seals.

Article XVI. requires that "no person shall sell by retail skimmed milk, separated milk, or cream, except from a vessel labelled or marked in clearly legible letters "Skimmed milk," "Separated milk" or "Cream," as the case may be."

Letters of warning were sent to three dairymen regarding their failure to have the vessel, from which skimmed milk or cream was being retailed, properly labelled.

Milk (Special Designations) Order, 1930.

During the year one additional licence was granted to a retailer to sell "Certified" milk. At the end of the year, there were, therefore, sixteen retailers licensed to sell "Certified" milk.

The Northern Co-operative Society, Ltd., are licensed to pasteurise milk in their premises at Berryden, and to sell "pasteurised" milk in 33 of their branch shops. Thirteen licences were also granted to other retailers to sell "pasteurised" milk. A licence was also granted to the Aberdeen & District Milk Agency, Ltd., to pasteurise milk in their premises at Lilybank, Kittybrewster.

No licences were granted during the year for any of the other grades specified in the Order.

Samples were procured weekly from the retailers of "certified" and "pasteurised" milk and analysed by the Public Analyst.

Undernoted is a summary of the results:-

A. - Certified Milk.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Other		Month.	No. of Samples.	Other	
		Fat.	Solids.			Fat.	Solids.
		Average %				Average %	
January ...	3	3.68	8.99	July ...	3	3.86	8.41
February ...	4	3.81	9.06	August ...	4	4.00	8.89
March	3	4.13	8.93	September .	3	4.04	8.87
April	2	3.71	8.94	October ..	3	3.87	8.98
May	3	4.18	9.09	November ..	3	3.50	8.98
June	3	3.80	8.82	December ..	3	3.67	8.96

Total No. 37. Fat - Average %, 3.87; Other Solids - Average %, 8.91.

Three of the samples contained less than 3.5 per cent. Fat - one in April; one in July and one in December.

B. - Pasteurised Milk.

Month.	No. of Samples.	Other		Month.	No. of Samples.	Other	
		Fat.	Solids.			Fat.	Solids.
		Average %				Average %	
January ...	2	3.41	8.93	July ...	1	3.70	8.73
February ...	1	3.50	9.01	August ...	1	3.45	8.68
March	1	3.45	8.83	September .	1	3.55	8.75
April	3	3.47	8.87	October ...	2	3.35	8.88
May	2	3.48	8.90	November ..	1	3.50	8.90
June	1	3.40	8.82	December ..	0	..	..

Total No. 16. Fat - Average %, 3.46; Other Solids - Average %, 8.86.

All the samples were also examined by the City Bacteriologist. The result of these examinations are given in the Medical Officer of Health's Annual Report.

SHOPS WHERE FOODSTUFFS ARE SOLD.

Under a local Act, every occupier of any premises used for the sale of any article of food, who does not keep the same clean and in good condition, is liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty shillings.

Altogether, 1,399 shops were inspected during the year, and, in 339 cases, the occupiers were communicated with regarding the condition of their shops. Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (H).

The following table gives particulars as to the shops visited:-

Class of Shop.			Number Inspected.	Found Satisfactory.	Found Unsatisfactory.	No. of Defects dealt with.
Bakers	...	...	155	125	30	49
Butchers	...	...	181	121	60	94
Chemists	...	...	68	59	9	12
Confectioners	...	...	45	36	9	12
Fishmongers	..	...	60	29	31	50
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	75	33	42	93
Fruiterers	...	...	95	74	21	28
Greengrocers	.	...	11	8	3	4
Grocers	...	...	239	192	47	82
Grain Merchants	...	...	6	6	0	0
Public Houses	...	...	103	80	23	31
Restaurants	..	...	40	24	16	37
Mixed Shops	..	...	321	273	48	79
Totals, ...			1,399	1,060	339	571

PLACES OF PUBLIC REFRESHMENT.

The following table shows the various classes of shops on the register at the end of 1933:-

Description of Shop.	Number.
Ice Cream, ...	50
Fried Fish, ...	27
Restaurants, ...	93
Bakers, ...	10
Temperance Hotels, ...	4
Dairies, ...	5
Total, ...	189

This is an increase of seven as compared with the previous year.

All these premises were visited from time to time in order to see that the byelaws for regulating the internal construction, lighting, and arrangement of premises, with a view to the orderly conduct and control thereof, are being complied with. Fourteen prosecutions were instituted for contraventions of the Byelaws.

The Magistrates, having regard to the number of visitors in the City during the summer months, and the lack of facilities for refreshment throughout the City after 8 p.m. on Sundays, resolved to recommend that No. 2 of the Byelaws made by the Town Council under the Burgh Police (Scotland) Acts, 1903 and 1911 for regulating the hours of opening and closing of places for public refreshment on Sundays should be altered and amended to read as follows, viz:-

"Such persons shall not keep registered premises open or suffer them to be/

be kept open at any time on Sundays except during the hours between ten of the clock in the forenoon, and ten of the clock at night, during the months of June, July, August and September, and during the remaining months of the year, between ten of the clock in the forenoon, and eight of the clock at night."

The alteration was duly confirmed by the Sheriff and the Secretary of State for Scotland.

UN SOUND FOOD.

The total quantity of food seized or destroyed during the year 1933 was 121 tons, as compared with 147 tons in the preceding year.

All the meat seized in the slaughter-houses is examined by one of the Meat Inspectors - the Medical Officer of Health and the Veterinary Inspector - appointed under the Public Health (Meat Inspection) Regulations (Scotland).

The total number of visits made by the Sanitary Inspector's staff to the various places where foodstuffs are sold was 8,741. Of these 2,921 were made to slaughter-houses, 1,756 to meat marts, 544 to fish-curing premises, 330 to the Fish Market, 133 to wholesale warehouses, 139 to street markets, 267 to the New Market Hall, 178 to shipping sheds, 170 to provision-curing works, and 2,303 to other premises, including all the offal and tallow marts.

The quantity of fish landed during the year was 2,219,712 cwts. Of this quantity, 1,766,022 cwts. were landed by British fishing vessels, and 453,690 cwts. by foreign vessels. This is exclusive of 9,152 cwts. of roes from foreign vessels not landing fish. The quantity of fish landed in the previous year was, 2,289,945 cwts. The quantity destroyed as unfit for human food was 3,900 lbs., as compared with 35,540 lbs. in the previous year.

There were altogether 1,125 seizures. The majority of the seizures was made in the slaughter-houses, while 190 were made in the meat marts, 92 in warehouses and shops, 34 in offal markets, 2 in the Fish Market, 3 in cold stores, and 3 in curing yards.

Tinned Foods.

Considerable attention continues to be paid to the inspection of tinned foods. All factories where such articles are prepared are regularly visited.

Wholesale warehouses and shops are also visited, and, in these, 90 lots of tinned foods, comprising beef, pork, tongue, ham, peas, fruit, tomatoes and milk were dealt with as being unfit for human food.

The Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations (Scotland) 1932.

The "Oversea Meat" landed at the port during the year consisted of lard, tinned beef, tinned tongue and tinned ham, and was all duly labelled.

The other imported foods consisted of butter, cheese, fish, tinned foods, cereals, sugar, fruit and vegetables.

Prosecutions.

In no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings against anyone for having in his possession, or having sold or exposed for sale, food which was unfit for human consumption.

A detailed statement of the meat seized during each month of the year, as also a comparative statement of past years, will be found in Appendix III.

Meat Stores.

One certificate for a meat store was granted during the year.

Cold Stores.

In accordance with the provisions of Section 16 of the Public Health (Meat) Regulations (Scotland), 1932, four cold stores are registered. These premises were regularly visited.

FOOD AND DRUGS (ADULTERATION) ACT, 1928.

Undernoted are particulars as to the samples procured in accordance with the Act:-

ARTICLES.	No. of Samples Procured.			Number not Genuine.			No. of Prosecutions	No. Successful.	Amount of Fines Imposed.
	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.	Formal.	In-formal.	Total.			
Sweet Milk . .	313	92	405	9	12	21	8	8	£18: 0: 0
Skimmed Milk .	24	1	25	1	0	1	0	0	...
Condensed Milk	0	16	16	0	0	0	0	0	...
Cream	15	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	...
Double Cream .	11	0	11	0	0	0	0	0	...
Ice Cream . .	44	0	44	0	0	0	0	0	...
Butter	1	25	26	0	1	1	0	0	...
Margarine . .	5	43	48	0	5	5	0	0	...
Lemon Cheese .	0	7	7	0	0	0	0	0	...
Jam	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Mince	15	144	159	9	13	22	9	9	12: 5: 0
Beef Sausages	9	126	135	0	0	0	0	0	...
Pork Sausages	1	14	15	0	1	1	0	0	...
Boiling Beef .	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	...
Liver	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	...
Potted Meat .	0	12	12	0	0	0	0	0	...
Tinned Foods .	0	72	72	0	34	34	0	0	...
Sponge Cakes .	0	22	22	0	0	0	0	0	...
Dried Mint . .	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	...
Mustard . . .	0	15	15	0	4	4	0	0	...
Port Wine . .	0	5	5	0	2	2	0	0	...
Whisky	1	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	...
Brandy	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Rum	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	...
Gin	1	3	4	0	1	1	0	0	...
Cider	0	18	18	0	0	0	0	0	...
Drugs	0	22	22	0	5	5	0	0	...
Totals, . .	440	680	1,120	19	78	97	17	17	£30: 5: 0

In addition to the above, 17 "unofficial" samples of sweet milk were procured at byres.

The total number of samples analysed was, therefore, 1,137, as compared with 1,247 in the previous year, and 1,489 in 1931.

The following tables give particulars as to the number of official samples of sweet milk procured since 1914, the year in which was commenced the system of "following up" all deficient samples of milk, i.e., in the case of a retailer selling deficient milk, of taking a sample in the course of delivery from the consigner to the consignee; and in the case of a producer, of visiting the byre at the earliest possible date and procuring a sample of the corresponding milk from the cows.

Table I.,

Giving number of Official Samples procured and showing the number deficient in Fat, Solids other than Fat, and in both Fat and other Solids.

Year.	Number of Samples.	Number deficient in Fat.	Number deficient in Solids other than Fat.	Number deficient in both Fat and Other Solids.	Total Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Prosecutions.
1914,	123	21	2	1	24	19.5	21
1915,	207	21	6	5	32	15.6	25
1916,	266	35	4	6	45	17.8	36
1917,	252	36	12	3	51	20.2	37
1918,	240	15	3	1	19	7.9	9
1919,	262	25	3	3	31	11.8	22
1920,	272	10	1	2	13	4.8	6
1921,	431	18	7	2	27	6.3	15
1922,	445	22	3	0	25	5.6	14
1923,	463	15	3	4	22	4.8	9
1924,	536	19	6	2	27	5.0	20
1925,	524	24	2	2	28	5.3	21
1926,	472	20	1	0	21	4.4	11
1927,	437	10	2	0	12	2.7	3
1928,	404	7	3	0	10	2.5	3
1929,	357	7	0	2	9	2.5	4
1930,	309	2	0	1	3	1.0	2
1931,	323	8	2	0	10	3.1	4
1932,	319	4	0	0	4	1.3	3
1933,	313	7	1	1	9	2.9	8
Totals,	6,955	326	61	35	422	6.1	273

It will be observed that the total number of official samples of sweet milk procured during 1933, was 313, of which 9, or 2.9 per cent. were found to be under the standard. In the previous year the corresponding number of samples procured was 319, of which 4, or 1.3 per cent. were under the standard.

The percentage (2.9) of deficient samples although, with one exception, higher than in any of the preceding six years, is low. The corresponding average percentage during the period under review was 6.1. In the quinquennial period 1914-8, the average percentage of deficient samples was 16.2; in 1919-23, it was 6.7; in 1924-8, it was 4.0; while in 1929-33, it was 2.2. The percentage of deficient samples during later years compares favourably with the corresponding percentages in any of the larger cities in the Kingdom.

Table II.,

Giving number of Official Samples procured from Producers, as compared with the number procured from Retailers or Wholesalers. In each case, the Samples found deficient at the byre, or in course of delivery to the Retailer or Wholesaler, are excluded.

Year.	Number of Samples Procured from Producers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Samples Procured from Retailers or Wholesalers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.
1914,	60	13	21.7	63	8	12.7
1915,	115	15	13.0	92	12	13.0
1916,	122	22	18.0	144	15	10.4
1917,	143	32	22.4	109	9	8.3
1918,	104	5	4.8	136	9	6.6
1919,	143	13	9.1	119	9	7.6
1920,	132,	4	3.0	140	5	3.6
1921,	240	11	4.6	191	9	4.7
1922,/						

Table II., (Contd.)

Year.	Number of Samples Procured from Producers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.	Number of Samples Procured from Retailers or Wholesalers.	Number deficient.	Percentage deficient.
1922,	222	8	3.6	223	8	3.6
1923,	246	9	3.7	217	6	2.8
1924,	260	10	3.8	276	11	4.0
1925,	238	12	5.0	286	12	4.2
1926,	196	10	5.1	276	5	1.8
1927,	184	1	0.5	253	3	1.2
1928,	173	3	1.7	231	4	1.7
1929,	124	2	1.6	233	6	2.6
1930,	112	2	1.8	197	1	0.5
1931,	45	3	6.6	278	7	2.5
1932,	45	1	2.2	274	3	1.1
1933,	52	4	7.7	261	5	1.9
Totals,	2,956	180	6.1	3,999	147	3.7

The percentage of producers' samples found deficient in 1933 was 7.7, as compared with a percentage of 1.9 for the samples procured from wholesalers or retailers.

In the preceding year the corresponding percentages were, respectively, 2.2 and 1.1. During the quinquennial period 1914-18, the average percentage of producers' samples found deficient was 16.0, as compared with an average percentage of 4.0 for the period 1919-33. The corresponding percentages for samples procured from wholesalers or retailers were, respectively, 10.2 and 2.9.

Table III.,

Giving information as to the Sources from which the samples were procured.

Year.	Retail Samples from Shops.			Retail Samples from Carts.			Wholesale Samples in course of Delivery.			Samples taken on Delivery at Institutions.		
	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.	Samples taken.	Found deficient.	Per cent age.
1914,	50	8	16.0	35	7	20.0	24	8	33.3	14	1	7.1
1915,	82	14	17.1	64	4	6.2	38	11	29.0	23	3	13.0
1916,	118	19	16.1	82	9	11.0	47	16	34.0	19	1	5.3
1917,	83	11	13.3	54	6	11.1	92	34	37.0	23	0	0.0
1918,	123	8	6.5	66	7	10.6	49	4	8.2	2	0	0.0
1919,	101	14	13.7	36	2	5.5	123	15	12.2	2	0	0.0
1920,	129	6	4.7	32	2	6.3	111	5	4.5	0	0	0.0
1921,	166	10	6.0	87	3	3.4	176	14	8.0	2	0	0.0
1922,	188	10	5.3	86	5	5.8	169	10	5.9	2	0	0.0
1923,	198	6	3.0	86	3	3.5	176	13	7.4	3	0	0.0
1924,	209	10	4.8	129	8	6.2	193	9	4.7	5	0	0.0
1925,	252	16	6.3	105	4	3.8	158	8	5.1	9	0	0.0
1926,	242	9	3.7	121	5	4.1	107	7	6.5	2	0	0.0
1927,	210	4	1.9	103	3	2.9	113	5	4.4	11	0	0.0
1928,	203	6	3.0	125	1	0.8	76	3	4.0	0	0	0.0
1929,	205	6	3.0	77	2	2.6	75	1	1.3	0	0	0.0
1930,	184	2	1.1	55	0	0.0	70	1	1.4	0	0	0.0
1931,	256	7	2.7	52	1	1.9	15	2	13.3	0	0	0.0
1932,	255	2	0.8	62	1	1.6	2	1	50.0	0	0	0.0
1933,	250	6	2.4	55	1	1.8	8	2	25.0	0	0	0.0
Totals,	3,504	174	4.9	1,512	74	4.9	1,822	169	9.3	117	5	4.3

Only eight "official" samples were procured from consignments in course of delivery, and the percentage of deficient samples was 25.0.

During the past year, it was not found possible to take "informal" samples from consignments in course of delivery, as had been the practice during the preceding two years.

The percentage of deficient samples purchased from retail carts was 1.8, as compared with 1.6 in the previous year. During the period 1914-18, the average corresponding percentage was 11.8, as compared with 3.3 for the period 1919-33.

Proceedings were instituted against a dairy farmer - who was retailing milk from a cart - for wilfully obstructing and impeding two sanitary officers in the course of their duty. The officers had purchased a pint of sweet milk and after having informed the farmer that the sample had been purchased for analysis by the Public Analyst, and after the said sample had been divided into three parts and each part poured into a bottle, the farmer seized the said three bottles and dashed them to the ground, and broke them causing said sample to be lost or destroyed for the purpose of analysis. Accused pled guilty and was fined £3. The sample referred to was purchased on a Sunday following upon a complaint to the effect that the farmer was on Sundays selling milk of very poor quality. An "informal" sample procured on the previous Sunday was certified to contain only 1.1 per cent. fat.

The percentage of deficient samples purchased in retail shops was 2.4 as compared with 0.8 in the previous year. During the period 1914-18, the average was 13.8. while for the period 1919-33, this average has fallen to 4.3.

Undernoted are particulars regarding all the deficient samples of sweet milk procured during the past year.

A. Retailers' or Wholesalers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken on delivery.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
1	2.89	8.94	3.68	9.02	Penalty £1.
2	3.02	8.20	2.84	8.66	No Proceedings taken.
3	2.28	9.00	3.87	8.62	Penalty £1:10/-
4	2.63	8.81	3.27	8.74	Penalty £1.
5	2.82	9.28	3.98	8.93	Penalty £1.

B. Producers' Samples.

No.	Complained of Sample.		Sample taken at byrc.		Remarks.
	Fat.	Other Solids.	Fat.	Other Solids.	
6	2.84	8.66	4.12	9.03	Penalty £2:10/-
7	2.76	8.78	3.27	8.96	Penalty £1:10/-
8	1.81	8.50	3.19	8.54	Penalty £1:10/-
9	2.81	6.67	3.44	9.03	Penalty £8.
			morning		
			mid-day	9.17	
			evening	9.09	

Despite the fact that we have frequently found that the mixed milk of a herd may fall under the standard prescribed by the Sale of Milk Regulations, it is interesting to observe that the average percentages of fat and other solids in all the official samples of sweet milk, including deficient samples, taken in Aberdeen since 1919, are as follows:-

Year/

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
1919,	262	3.38	8.95
1920,	272	3.48	8.96
1921,	429	3.50	8.89
1922,	445	3.53	8.91
1923,	462	3.58	8.88
1924,	533	3.55	8.88
1925,	524	3.48	8.92
1926,	472	3.51	8.89
1927,	437	3.56	8.88
1928,	404	3.55	8.87
1929,	357	3.55	8.90
1930,	309	3.61	8.90
1931,	323	3.57	8.87
1932,	319	3.63	8.89
1933,	313	3.55	8.87

No similar information is available for the earlier years.

In calculating these averages, no account was taken of abnormal samples. Accordingly, the undernoted samples were omitted:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
1921	17.24	7.76
1921	8.23	8.69
1923	8.59	8.09
1924	7.55	8.51
1924	7.00	8.72
1924	6.95	8.50
1926	6.75	8.50
1927	7.05	8.50
1930	6.31	8.53
1931	9.56	8.54
1932	7.91	8.61
1933	6.05	8.85
1933	8.30	8.50

Informal Samples of Sweet Milk.

The total number of "informal" samples procured during the year, exclusive of the 17 samples procured at byres, was 92.

Skimmed Milk.

Twenty-four "official" samples of skimmed milk were procured in the course of the year, and one was found to contain not more than 8.65 per cent. Solids not Fat, being a deficiency of 0.05 or 0.6 per cent. below the standard of 8.7 per cent. Solids not Fat. The milk was "separated" by the retailer from Sweet milk supplied to him by a farmer.

A sample was accordingly taken from a consignment of 10 gallons sweet milk in course of delivery to the retailer. This sample was certified to contain 4.51 per cent. Fat and 8.51 per cent. Solids not Fat. As the sample approached the minimum as regards Solids not Fat, it was considered advisable to visit the byre. This was done on the following day, 21st October, when three samples were procured.

Undernoted are particulars regarding these samples:-

		<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Solids not Fat.</u>
Unofficial Sample No. 10.	Mixed sample from the 10 gallons said to correspond with the complained of consignment.	3.77	8.54
Unofficial Sample No. 11.	Mixed sample of $3\frac{3}{4}$ gallons ordinarily used by Farmer's household.	3.23	8.68
Unofficial Sample No. 12.	Mixed sample of the "morning" milk of all the cows in milk (31 cows; $44\frac{1}{2}$ gallons).	3.59	8.61

As the quantity obtained at the byre, which was said to correspond with the complained of consignment, contained only 8.54 per cent. Solids not Fat, no proceedings were instituted against the retailer, but a letter of warning was sent to him.

Arrangements were made with the farmer to analyse samples of the "morning" milk of each of his cows. This was done on 31st October.

Undernoted are particulars:-

				<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Solids not Fat.</u>
Cow No.	1	(about $1\frac{3}{4}$ gallons-)		1.45	8.67
"	2	(" $1\frac{1}{4}$ ")		4.02	9.13
"	3	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		3.95	8.80
"	4	(" 2 ")		3.10	8.85
"	5	(" $2\frac{1}{4}$ ")		3.80	8.75
"	6	(" $2\frac{3}{4}$ ")		3.75	9.30
"	7	(" $1\frac{1}{4}$ ")		3.70	8.52
"	8	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		3.45	8.93
"	9	(" $1\frac{1}{4}$ ")		2.95	8.56
"	10	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		2.75	9.04
"	11	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		5.20	9.12
"	12	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		3.18	8.93
"	13	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		2.41	8.60
"	14	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		3.40	9.31
"	15	(" $1\frac{3}{4}$ ")		3.08	9.30
"	16	(" $2\frac{1}{2}$ ")		3.05	8.75
"	17	(" 1 ")		3.00	8.75
"	18	(" $1\frac{3}{4}$ ")		3.08	9.07
"	19	(" 2 ")		3.80	9.00
"	20	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		3.55	8.96
"	21	(" $2\frac{3}{4}$ ")		2.27	8.18
"	22	(" $2\frac{1}{4}$ ")		3.60	8.93
"	23	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		2.85	8.31
"	24	(" 1 ")		3.05	8.80
"	25	(" 2 ")		3.00	8.95
"	26	(" $1\frac{1}{4}$ ")		3.00	8.30
"	27	(" 2 ")		2.60	8.53
"	28	(" 1 ")		3.90	8.82
"	29	(" $1\frac{1}{2}$ ")		5.79	8.53
"	30	(" $2\frac{1}{2}$ ")		4.15	9.13
"	31	(" $2\frac{3}{4}$ ")		1.80	6.80
"	32	(" $1\frac{1}{4}$ ")		3.51	8.90

It will be observed that the milk of five of the cows was deficient in Fat; that the milk of one of the cows was deficient in Solids not Fat; and that the milk of three cows was deficient in both Fat and Solids not Fat.

The quantity of skimmed milk sold in the City is considerably less than in pre-war years.

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>No. under Standard.</u>	<u>Percentage under Standard.</u>
1914,	7	0	0.0
1915,	25	0	0.0
1916,	58	11	19.0
1917,	50	2	4.0
1918,	18	1	5.6
1919,	17	2	11.8
1920,	24	1	4.2
1921,	34	0	0.0
1922,	40	0	0.0
1923,	48	0	0.0
1924,/			

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>No. under Standard.</u>	<u>Percentage under Standard.</u>
1924,	42	0	0.0
1925,	45	0	0.0
1926,	55	0	0.0
1927,	38	2	5.3
1928,	29	0	0.0
1929,	18	0	0.0
1930,	16	0	0.0
1931,	13	0	0.0
1932,	16	0	0.0
1933,	24	1	4.2
Totals,	617	20	3.2

It will be observed that within the last thirteen years 418 samples of skimmed milk have been analysed, and only 3 found to be under the standard.

The average percentages of fat and other solids contained in the samples of skimmed milk procured during the last fifteen years were as under:-

<u>Year.</u>	<u>No. of Samples.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Other Solids.</u>
1919,	17	1.71	8.86
1920,	24	1.17	8.91
1921,	34	1.39	8.89
1922,	40	1.21	8.87
1923,	48	1.13	8.92
1924,	42	0.76	9.21
1925,	45	0.93	9.19
1926,	55	0.85	9.20
1927,	38	0.89	9.07
1928,	29	0.73	9.08
1929,	18	0.66	9.13
1930,	16	0.95	9.19
1931,	13	0.92	9.03
1932,	16	0.80	9.11
1933,	24	0.76	9.01

The greater part of the skimmed milk sold in Aberdeen is "separated." The proportion of "hand-skimmed" milk is steadily decreasing.

Condensed Milk.

Sixteen "informal" samples were purchased in order to determine whether the requirements of the Public Health (Condensed Milk) Regulations (Scotland) 1930, were being complied with. All the samples were certified to conform with the Regulations.

Undernoted are particulars:-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Nature of Sample.</u>	<u>Total Milk Solids.</u>	<u>Fat.</u>	<u>Stated Pints.</u>	<u>Calculated Pints.</u>
1	Sweetened Full Cream ...	31.35	9.04	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
2	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed	26.09	0.44	1 $\frac{6}{8}$	1 $\frac{6}{8}$
3	" " "	31.59	0.34	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
4	" " "	31.20	0.20	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
5	" " "	28.00	0.30	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
6	" " "	27.23	1.02	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$
7	" " "	28.44	0.58	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
8	" " "	27.78	0.49	1 $\frac{3}{8}$	1 $\frac{3}{8}$
9	" " "	28.08	0.63	1 $\frac{5}{8}$	1 $\frac{5}{8}$
10	" " "	27.95	0.35	1 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 $\frac{3}{4}$
11/					

No.	Nature of Sample.	Total Milk Solids.	Fat.	Stated Pints.	Calculated Pints.
11	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed	27.35	0.49	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
12	" " "	26.61	0.40	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
13	Sweetened Full Cream ...	31.92	9.22	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
14	Sweetened Machine-Skimmed	28.50	0.50	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
15	Sweetened Full Cream ...	33.36	9.49	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
16	" " "	31.99	9.51	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$

Cream.

Twenty-six "official" samples were procured, 15 of these being of "ordinary" cream, and 11 of "double" cream.

In view of the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee, viz., that "ordinary" cream should contain 10 per cent. butter fat, and "double" cream 40 per cent. butter fat, the undernoted particulars as to prices and quality are of interest.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Ordinary Cream.

No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.	No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.
1.	8d.	6.94	24.46	9.	6d.	6.10	47.95
2.	8d.	5.85	34.30	10.	6d.	7.75	20.91
3.	8d.	8.11	14.22	11.	9d.	5.86	25.45
4.	8d.	7.18	22.78	12.	8d.	7.39	20.16
5.	8d.	6.81	21.03	13.	6d.	6.38	31.46
6.	8d.	7.30	19.60	14.	8d.	7.15	23.70
7.	8d.	7.61	18.02	15.	8d.	7.24	20.82
8.	8d.	5.96	23.66				

A half pint was purchased in each case.

It will be observed, as has been noted in previous years, that even when allowance is made for the difference in the price charged, there were glaring anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the eleven samples for which 8d. was charged, the percentages of fat ranged from 14.22 to 24.46. In the three samples which cost 6d. the percentages of fat were, respectively, 20.91, 31.46 and 47.95 per cent. The remaining sample cost 9d. and contained 25.45 per cent. Fat.

Double Cream.

No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.	No.	Price.	Total Solids.	Fat.
1.	1/4	4.79	51.72	7.	1/4	4.80	59.40
2.	1/6	4.74	52.81	8.	1/4	4.00	59.71
3.	1/6	5.50	55.00	9.	1/-	4.20	50.25
4.	1/4	5.41	49.60	10.	1/6	7.01	51.80
5.	1/4	4.81	43.11	11.	1/6	4.10	56.20
6.	1/4	4.35	55.95				

A half pint was purchased in each case.

Here, also there were anomalies in the percentages of fat contained in the various samples. Thus, in the six samples for which 1/4 was charged, the percentages of fat ranged from 43.11 to 59.71; while in four samples which cost 1/6, the percentages ranged from 51.80 to 56.20. The remaining sample cost 1/-, and contained 50.25 per cent. Fat.

Ice/

Ice Cream.

Forty-four "official" samples were analysed and all certified genuine.

Undernoted are particulars:-

No.	Price.	Weight of one-third part of Sample.	Fat.	Total Solids.	Ash.
1.	6d.	5 ozs.	0.83	27.70	0.65
2.	6d.	3 ozs.	0.24	25.15	0.64
3.	6d.	3½ ozs.	0.26	19.95	0.80
4.	6d.	4 ozs.	0.38	20.29	0.65
5.	6d.	4½ ozs.	0.60	28.31	0.66
6.	6d.	6½ ozs.	0.50	26.58	0.68
7.	6d.	4 ozs.	0.31	27.27	0.77
8.	6d.	4 ozs.	0.43	25.34	1.00
9.	6d.	4 ozs.	0.56	24.28	0.88
10.	6d.	3 ozs.	0.24	24.81	0.65
11.	6d.	6 ozs.	0.28	25.20	0.76
12.	6d.	4½ ozs.	2.94	26.12	0.59
13.	6d.	6 ozs.	0.34	25.21	0.66
14.	6d.	4½ ozs.	0.78	24.70	0.67
15.	6d.	5 ozs.	2.85	25.78	0.62
16.	6d.	3 ozs.	5.13	26.90	0.58
17.	9d.	4 ozs.	3.11	27.11	0.57
18.	6d.	5½ ozs.	2.25	30.52	0.41
19.	6d.	4½ ozs.	3.50	26.69	0.65
20.	3d.	5½ ozs.	0.24	27.50	0.64
21.	6d.	7 ozs.	3.05	21.26	0.41
22.	6d.	4½ ozs.	0.60	26.46	0.53
23.	6d.	6½ ozs.	1.15	27.84	0.58
24.	6d.	7 ozs.	0.13	27.15	0.60
25.	6d.	7 ozs.	2.48	27.15	0.60
26.	9d.	4 ozs.	2.83	30.60	0.58
27.	6d.	4½ ozs.	2.96	32.05	0.55
28.	6d.	4½ ozs.	3.08	25.66	0.60
29.	6d.	4 ozs.	3.55	25.65	0.64
30.	6d.	4 ozs.	4.47	27.80	0.63
31.	6d.	6½ ozs.	1.24	26.36	0.63
32.	6d.	6½ ozs.	3.55	25.04	0.64
33.	6d.	4 ozs.	2.16	24.60	0.40
34.	6d.	5 ozs.	3.27	31.32	0.52
35.	6d.	3 ozs.	3.86	28.44	0.52
36.	6d.	7 ozs.	2.86	25.20	0.62
37.	6d.	5 ozs.	2.97	28.50	0.57
38.	6d.	4 ozs.	4.62	30.95	0.57
39.	6d.	3 ozs.	12.94	33.70	0.49
40.	1/-	2½ ozs.	2.94	23.81	0.53
41.	6d.	3 ozs.	3.79	28.90	0.57
42.	6d.	5 ozs.	6.07	30.78	0.87
43.	6d.	6 ozs.	3.82	27.34	0.47
44.	6d.	5½ ozs.	3.14	30.69	0.53

It will be observed that 16 of the samples contained less than 1 per cent. fat - the percentages ranging from 0.13 to 0.83. In 2 cases, the quantity was more than 1 but less than 2 per cent. - the percentages being 1.15 and 1.24; in 10 cases the quantity was more than 2 but less than 3 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 2.16 to 2.97; while in the remaining 16 cases, the quantity was more than 3 per cent. - the percentages ranging from 3.05 to 12.94.

As has been our experience in previous years, there are several anomalies regarding the quantity supplied and the price charged. Forty of the samples cost 6d. Six weighed 9 ozs., and the percentages of fat were, respectively, 0.24, 0.24, 3.79, 3.86, 5.13 and 12.94; one weighed $10\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., and contained 0.26 per cent. fat; eight weighed 12 ozs., and the percentages were 0.31, 0.38, 0.43, 0.56, 2.16, 3.55, 4.47 and 4.62; seven weighed $13\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., and the percentages were 0.60, 0.60, 0.78, 2.94, 2.96, 3.08 and 3.50; five weighed 15 ozs., and the percentages were 0.83, 2.85, 2.97, 3.27 and 6.07; two weighed $16\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., and the percentages were 2.25 and 3.14; three weighed 18 ozs., and the percentages were 0.28, 0.34 and 3.82; four weighed $19\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., and the percentages were 0.50, 1.15, 1.24 and 3.55; and four weighed 21 ozs., and the percentages were 0.13, 2.48, 2.86 and 3.05. Two samples cost 9d. - and, each weighing 12 ozs., contained 2.83 and 3.11 per cent. fat. One sample costing 1/- and, weighing $7\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., contained 2.94 per cent. fat; while the remaining sample, costing 3d., and weighing $16\frac{1}{2}$ ozs., contained 0.24 per cent. fat.

Butter.

Twenty-five "informal" samples were analysed, and one was certified to contain 16.78 per cent. moisture. An "official" sample subsequently purchased was certified to contain 14.46 per cent. moisture.

None of the samples contained preservative.

Margarine.

Forty-three "informal" samples were procured. Five of these were certified to contain an excess of moisture, the percentages being, respectively, 16.04, 16.08, 16.13, 16.30 and 16.94. All these samples were supplied by the same firm. Accordingly, five "official" samples were purchased in branch shops belonging to this firm, and all were certified genuine, the percentages of moisture being, respectively, 15.39, 15.50, 15.53, 15.75 and 15.78.

The percentages of moisture in the remaining "informal" samples ranged from 12.94 to 15.91.

None of the samples contained preservative.

In four cases it was found that the requirements of the Act as regards labelling etc., were not being strictly complied with, and letters of warning, with an excerpt from the Act giving full particulars as regards these requirements, were sent to all offenders.

Lemon Cheese.

Seven "informal" samples were analysed.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Price of Sample.	Weight.	Boric Acid.	Eggs.	Butter Margarine.	Sugar.	Lemon Essence.	Starch.	Added Water.	Gel- atin.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	16 ozs.	Nil.	14.87	1.35	57.35	21.18	5.25	Nil.	Nil.
6d.	8 ozs.	Nil.	4.00	12.86	61.50	18.77	2.87	Nil.	Nil.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	16 ozs.	Nil.	10.34	6.18	55.95	22.88	6.65	Nil.	Nil.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	16 ozs.	Nil.	12.75	7.25	54.56	18.30	7.14	Nil.	Nil.
6 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6 ozs.	Nil.	10.50	3.83	61.69	19.81	4.12	Nil.	Nil.
6d.	8 ozs.	Nil.	8.10	2.94	57.83	20.29	10.84	Nil.	Nil.
4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	Nil.	12.10	6.50	57.69	15.89	8.02	Nil.	Nil.

When regard is had to the price and weight of each sample it will be observed that there are considerable differences in the composition of the various samples.

Jams/

Jams.

Twelve "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified genuine. Two of the samples contained no sulphur dioxide, and the quantities in the remaining ten samples ranged from 10 to 38 parts per million. The maximum quantity permissible is 40 parts per million. No glucose was found in any of the samples.

Ten of the samples were labelled "Full Fruit Standard," and one "Lower Fruit Standard."

Mince.

One hundred and forty-four "informal" samples were analysed, and of these 13 were found to contravene the requirements of the Public Health (Preservatives &c. in Food) Regulations. The only preservative permissible in mince is sulphur dioxide in the proportion of 450 parts per million, and the preservative can only be used during the months of June, July, August and September. In the previous year, the number of corresponding samples purchased was 137, and of these 5 were found to contravene the requirements. In 1931, the corresponding figures were 172 and 17.

During the past year 15 "official" samples of mince were subsequently purchased from the sellers of the non-genuine "informal" samples, and nine contraventions were discovered. The offences all occurred during the months in which no preservative can be used. The quantities of sulphur dioxide present ranged from 41 to 651 parts per million. Penalties ranging from £1 to £2 were imposed.

Sausages.

One hundred and twenty-six "informal" samples of beef, and 14 of pork sausages were analysed. All the beef sausages were certified to be genuine, but one sample of pork sausages contained 640 parts sulphur dioxide per million, in lieu of the maximum of 450 parts. An "official" sample subsequently purchased contained only 278 parts per million.

In the previous year, 13 deficient samples were procured.

So far as sausages are concerned, there has been within recent years a gratifying improvement regarding compliance with the requirements of the Regulations. A certain number of butchers however still continue to use preservative in mince during the prohibited months, despite all the warnings which have been given, and the prosecutions which have been instituted.

Boiling Beef.

Eight "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified to contain no preservative.

Liver.

Six "informal" samples were analysed, and all certified to contain no preservative.

Potted Meat (made from Ox Cheeks.)

Twelve "informal" samples were procured, and analysed by the Public Analyst.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Dried/

<u>Dried Meat Solids.</u>	<u>Starch.</u>	<u>Boric.</u>	<u>Moisture.</u>	<u>Remarks.</u>
18.42	0.12	-	81.46	Public Analyst states
21.22	-	-	78.78	"This is a different
10.49	-	-	89.51	product from potted
18.90	-	-	81.10	meat as made in
24.40	-	-	75.60	England. The amount
22.30	-	-	77.70	of starch is neglig-
23.15	-	-	76.85	ible and may be due
18.92	-	-	81.08	to condiments. The
29.21	-	-	70.79	solids are not a fair
29.75	0.29	-	69.66	measure of meat, as
21.94	-	-	78.06	more gristly matter is
16.36	-	-	83.64	included in some cases
				than others."

It will be observed that the percentages of dried meat solids ranged from 10.49 to 29.75 per cent.; while the percentages of moisture ranged from 69.66 to 89.51 per cent.

Tinned Foods.

Seventy-two "informal" samples were analysed, and only 38 of these were certified genuine.

Twelve of the samples were procured from a consignment of old stock which had been returned to the curers from abroad. In eight of the samples the quantities of tin found were, respectively, 2.35, 2.3, 2.6, 2.8, 3.34, 4.0, 4.0 and 4.0 grains per lb. respectively, while in the remaining four samples the quantities were, 0.5, 1.54, 1.67 and 1.82. With the consent of the owners, the entire consignment was destroyed.

Twenty-four "informal" samples of tinned foods - 5 of salmon, 2 of raspberries, 2 of grape fruit, 2 of peaches, 2 of pears, 2 of tomatoes, 1 of pineapple chunks, 1 of fruit salad, 1 of apricots, 1 of prunes, 1 of peas, 1 of herrings in tomatoes, 1 of turkey and tongue paste, 1 of tongue, and 1 of corned beef - were purchased in retail shops and analysed for the presence of tin. The Analyst reported that five of these samples contained an excess of tin, namely:- pineapple chunks, 3.8 grains per lb.; grape fruit, 3.4 grains per lb.; peas 2.8 grains per lb.; turkey and tongue paste, 3.3 grains per lb.; and tomatoes, 3.3 grains per lb. The retailers of these samples, as also the wholesale merchants were communicated with.

Following upon a communication received from the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health for Scotland, to the effect that it had been found that a number of brands of tinned sardines contained lead in amounts of the order of 15 to 20 parts per million, 35 "informal" samples of various brands were procured and analysed by the Public Analyst.

Undernoted are particulars:-

<u>Name of Brand.</u>	<u>Lead (parts per million.)</u>
Buoen Packing Co., Stavanger.	Nil.
"Marie Elisabeth," Portugal.	Nil.
"Gold Palm," Norwegian.	20 parts.
"Helmsman," Norwegian.	Nil.
F. M. Lino da Silva Ltd., Portugal.	8 parts.
"Navigator," Norwegian.	Nil.
"Marie Elisabeth," Portugal.	32 parts.
Do. Do.	18 parts.
Do. Do.	27 parts.
"Sante," Portugese.	34 parts.
"T" Brand, Norwegian.	Nil.
"Voyager" Silver Sild, Stavanger.	Nil.
"Heinz"/	

<u>Name of Brand.</u>	<u>Lead (parts per million.)</u>
"Heinz" Brand, Norwegian.	Nil.
Do. Do.	Nil.
"Marie Elisabeth," Portugese.	12 parts.
Do. Do.	15 parts.
Do. Do.	Nil.
Do. Do.	13 parts.
"Penamros," French.	Nil.
"Astre Vert," French.	24 parts.
Tirot & Co., French.	Nil.
Phillipe & Canaud, French.	Nil.
"Grosvenor," Portugese.	38 parts.
"Victor Tertrais," French.	19 parts.
"Marie Elisabeth," Portugese.	20 parts.
Do. Do.	16 parts.
Do. Do.	32 parts.
"Jph. Peneau," French.	Nil.
Do.	Nil.
"Sante," Portugese.	30 parts.
"Falstaff," Portugese.	26 parts.
"Marie Elisabeth," Portugese.	25 parts.
Do. Do.	26 parts.
Do. Do.	23 parts.
Do. Do.	20 parts.

It will be observed that 15 samples of the "Marie Elisabeth" Brand - the brand particularly mentioned in the communication referred to - were procured. Two of these were certified to contain no lead, while the quantities in the remaining 13 samples ranged from 12 to 32 parts per million.

It will further be observed that lead was found in 8 other brands - the quantities ranging from 8 to 38 parts per million.

In every case where lead was found, a communication was sent to the importers or packers, warning them that they must take whatever steps are necessary to ensure the exclusion of lead in future packs.

Sponge Cakes.

Twenty-two "informal" samples were purchased and all certified to contain no boric.

Dried Mint.

Six "informal" samples were purchased and analysed. All the samples were certified genuine. The samples were examined for the presence of Ailanthus leaves, which had been found in certain samples in the South.

Mustard.

Fifteen "informal" samples were analysed. Eleven were certified genuine; while the remaining four were not genuine.

Undernoted are particulars:-

<u>No.</u>	<u>Weight of Samples.</u>	<u>Price.</u>	<u>Added Starch.</u>	<u>Total Solids.</u>
			<u>%</u>	<u>%</u>
1.	4 ozs.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	10.0	-
2.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ ozs.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	2.4	43.0
3.	1 oz.	2d.	10.0	-
4.	$\frac{3}{4}$ oz.	1d.	5.7	-
5.	$\frac{1}{2}$ oz.	1d.	3.3	-
6.	2 ozs.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	5.1	-
7.	1 oz.	2d.	10.0	-
8./				

No.	Weight of Samples.	Price.	Added Starch.	Total Solids.
			$\%$	$\%$
8.	1 oz.	1d.	20.0	-
9.	1 oz.	2d.	-	-
10.	1 $\frac{3}{4}$ ozs.	3d.	6.3	-
11.	5 ozs.	8d.	-	29.0
12.	4 ozs.	9d.	* 1.9	43.4
13.	5 ozs.	6d.	* Trace.	28.6
14.	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.	1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.	* 1.5	24.6
15.	4 ozs.	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.	9.0	-

* It will be observed that no "added starch" was found in two of the samples. Quantities of starch ranging from "a trace" to 10.0 per cent. were found in the remaining thirteen samples; but with the exception of Nos. 2, 12, 13 and 14, which were prepared mustard, the tin or packet contained a statement to the effect that the article was "a mixture."

Letters of warning were sent to the retailers.

Port Wine.

Complaints were received from two citizens regarding the peculiar taste of port wine supplied to them. It was also alleged that the parties who consumed the wine were seized with sickness. Each of the complainers left a bottle containing the balance of the contents. The Public Analyst certified that each of the samples contained 400 parts copper per million. It was ascertained that both bottles had been supplied by a reputable firm of west-end merchants. Three samples were procured from this firm. One sample consisted of a pint, which had been bottled at the same time, in the same manner, and from the same cask as the two complained of samples. The second sample was taken from a cask in bond supplied by the same firm who supplied the complained of samples. The third sample was also taken from the cask in bond, but before being bottled was kept in the bottling machine for three hours. The container of the bottling machine consists partly of copper, and it was important to determine whether, if the wine was kept in the bottling machine for a lengthy period any copper would be found in the wine. In the usual method of bottling, the wine is only in the bottling machine for a minute or so. No trace of copper was, however, found in any of the three samples. It was therefore impossible to discover how copper came to be present in the complained of samples.

Spirits.

Thirteen "informal" samples - 4 of whisky, 3 of brandy, 3 of gin and 3 of rum - were purchased from retailers. One of the samples of gin was certified to be 41.59 degrees U.P. Official samples of gin and whisky subsequently purchased from the retailer of this sample were certified to be 30.35 degrees and 32.52 degrees U.P.

Cyder.

Eighteen "informal" samples were analysed.

One was certified to contain no preservative.

The quantities of sulphur dioxide found in the remaining seventeen samples were, respectively, 29, 64, 75, 87, 88, 106, 122, 126, 128, 131, 135, 137, 138, 152, 176, 192 and 192 parts per million.

The only preservative permissible in cyder is sulphur dioxide in the proportion of 200 parts per million. No other preservative was found in any of the samples.

Drugs./

Drugs.

Twenty-two "informal" samples of drugs - 2 of eucalyptus oil, 2 of cod liver oil, 2 of ammoniated tincture of quinine, 2 of lime water, 2 of Eastons syrup, 2 of Parrish's Chemical Food, 2 of Aspirin Tablets, 2 of Seidlitz Powders,,2 of Zinc Ointment, 2 of Boracic Ointment, and 2 of Gregory's Powder - were analysed.

Seventeen of the samples were certified genuine.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the remaining five samples:-

	<u>Blue Paper.</u>		<u>White Paper.</u>	
	<u>Analyst's Certificate.</u>	<u>B.P. Codex.</u>	<u>Analyst's Certificate.</u>	<u>B.P. Codex.</u>
Double Seidlitz Powder.	4.52 grams Sodium Bicarbonate. 13.56 grams Rochelle Salt.	2.5 grams Sodium Bicarbonate. 15.0 grams Rochelle Salt.	2.59 grams Tartaric Acid.	2.5 grams Tartaric Acid.

	<u>Analyst's Certificate.</u>	<u>British Pharmacopœia</u>	<u>Analyst's Certificate.</u>	<u>British Pharmacopœia.</u>
Single Seidlitz Powder.	2.50 grams Sodium Bicarbonate. 4.73 grams Rochelle Salt.	2.50 grams Sodium Bicarbonate. 7.5 grams Rochelle Salt.	1.09 grams Tartaric Acid. 0.63 grams Potassium Bitartrate.	2.5 grams Tartaric Acid.

	<u>Analyst's Certificate.</u>	<u>British Pharmacopœia.</u>
Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine.	0.845% Ammonia. Quinine correct. Ammonia very easily lost on keeping.	Ammonia (Limits:- 0.9-1.05%.)

	<u>Analyst's Certificate.</u>	<u>British Pharmacopœia.</u>
Lime Water.	0.10% Calcium Hydroxide.	Not less than 0.15% Calcium Hydroxide.

Analyst's Certificate.

Gregory's Powder.	The sample complied with the requirements of the 1914 British Pharmacopœia, but did not comply with the requirements of the 1932 formula.
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Letters of warning were sent in each of the above-mentioned five cases.

ARTIFICIAL CREAM ACT, 1929.

So far as is known no artificial cream has been manufactured or sold in the City since the Act came into operation.

THE SALE OF FOOD ORDER, 1921.

The number of inspections made in connection with this Order, which deals with the labelling of imported meat, was 170. In only four shops was imported meat found exposed for sale by retail.

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926 AND
THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCE (GRADING AND MARKING) ACT, 1928.

The total number of inspections made during the year in connection with the above Acts and Orders made thereunder was 1,978. Of these 399 were made to shops where eggs were sold; 414 to shops where apples were sold; 238 to shops where oat products were sold; 239 to shops where currants, raisins and sultanas were sold; 151 to shops where honey was sold; 253 to shops where tomatoes were sold; and 284 to shops where butter was sold.

It was found that, generally speaking, the Acts and Orders were being complied with, failure to have any of the required articles labelled at the time of visit being, as a rule, due to the shopkeeper having failed to replace the Notices after dressing the windows. In 36 cases letters of warning were sent.

Premises at the Cold Store in Green, have been duly registered for the cold storage of eggs.

RAG FLOCK ACTS, 1911 and 1928.

Twelve "official" samples were procured under the above Acts, and duly analysed. Seven of the samples were procured from upholsterers, three from rag flock manufacturers, and two from bedding manufacturers. All the samples were certified to comply with the Regulations.

Undernoted are particulars:-

<u>No. of Sample.</u>	<u>Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of Flock.</u>
1.	6
2.	9
3.	6
4.	7
5.	8
6.	9
7.	7
8.	8
9.	7
10.	6
11.	5
12.	6

The standard is 30 parts Chlorine (of Chlorides) per 100,000 parts of flock.

POISONS & PHARMACY ACT, 1908.

No additional application was received from occupiers of premises for licence to sell substances to be used exclusively in agriculture or horticulture. Applications for the renewal of existing licences were made and granted. The total number of premises licensed is seven. The arrangements for keeping poisonous substances were found to be satisfactory.

Four additional applications were received from assistants in the employment of four of the licensees. The total number of assistants licensed is twelve.

FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926.

A request was received from the consignee to take a sample from a consignment of 18½ tons of Lime.

Undernoted are particulars:-

Description of Sample.	Analysis as Guaranteed. Calcium Oxide.	Analysis as Found. Calcium Oxide.
Lime.	90 per cent.	76.1 per cent.

The sample was 13.9 per cent. deficient in Calcium Oxide and the difference was in excess of the "limits of variation." The Agricultural Analyst stated that the deficiency was to the prejudice of the purchaser.

Twenty "official" samples 8 of fertilisers and 12 of feeding stuffs - were analysed.

Undernoted are particulars:-

A. FERTILISERS.

Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.					ANALYSIS AS FOUND.				
	Nitro- gen.	Soluble Phosph- ate.	Insoluble Phosph- ate.	Potash.	Free Acid.	Nitro- gen.	Soluble Phosph- ate.	Insoluble Phosph- ate.	Potash.	Free Acid.
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Special Grain Manure ...	5.0	9.0	3.0	3.5	...	5.13	9.14	2.58	3.80	...
Special Turnip Manure ...	2.25	8.0	7.0	3.5	...	2.28	7.65	7.50	3.80	...
Corn & Clover Manure ...	4.50	7.50	5.0	5.25	...	4.40	7.15	5.35	5.95	...
Potato Manure	4.0	8.0	4.5	7.5	...	3.70	7.92	5.00	7.84	...
Grass Manure	5.0	6.0	5.5	6.0	...	4.65	5.98	6.00	6.72	...
Sulphate of Ammonia ...	20.60	...	...	...	0.25	20.75	...	...	...	0.025
Bone Meal ...	4.25	...	24.0	...	...	4.59	...	20.96	...	...
Basic Slag ..	...	...	15.75	Fineness 80%	...	...	...	15.19	Fineness 84%	...

When allowance is made for the "limits of error" provided by the Act, it was found that all the samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

B. FEEDING STUFFS.

Description of Sample.	ANALYSIS AS GUARANTEED.					ANALYSIS AS FOUND.				
	Oil.	Album- inoids.	Fibre.	Salt.		Oil.	Album- inoids.	Fibre.	Salt.	
	%	%	%	%		%	%	%	%	
Poultry Meal ...	4.50	12.00	6.25	...		4.48	12.69	5.50	...	
Poultry Food ...	4.19	15.75	5.00	1.0		4.50	14.44	4.50	0.9	
Chicken Meal ...	2.0	15.69	1.00	...		2.07	14.15	0.93	...	
Chicken Biscuit Meal ...	1.2	12.00	2.00	...		1.95	13.75	0.36	...	
Poultry Laying Meal ...	4.26	13.63	6.64	...		3.86	13.62	6.65	...	
Chicko Dry Chick Feed ..	3.00	11.00	2.00	...		3.30	12.10	5.58	...	
Poultry Meal ...	4.00	8.00	...	...		3.90	12.50	...	...	
J.M.C. Cube Cakes ...	9.00	29.00	7.89	...		9.71	29.53	7.89	...	
Special Feeding Cake ...	6.00	29.00	10.0	...		6.60	28.90	8.95	...	
Pig Meal ...	4.5	15.0	7.0	...		4.95	16.50	6.49	...	
Dry Chick Food ...	No declaration given.					Analyst stated that un-official statement as to composition was confirmed.				
Chicken Grain ...	...	Do.				Do.		Do.		

It will be observed that no statutory declaration was given along with the samples of Dry Chick Food and Chicken Grain. The facts were reported to the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, who stated that "As these chick feeds consist of a mixture of whole and cut grains, etc., they do not appear to come within the description of compound meals contained in Part II of the First Schedule to the Act. In the circumstances, the Department are of opinion that there is no obligation resting on sellers under the Act to furnish a statutory statement with sales of the feeds in question."

With reference to the samples of Chicken Biscuit Meal and Poultry Meal - the analyses of which showed that their oil and albuminoid content was in excess of the guaranteed analyses, - the Department stated that "As the misstatement in regard to the guaranteed analyses is not false to the prejudice of the purchaser, they did not consider that there was any need to bring the discrepancies to the notice of the sellers."

As regards the sample of "Chicko" Dry Chick Food, the amount of fibre, as compared with the guaranteed analysis, was 1.33 per cent. in excess of the "limits of variation" allowed under the Regulations. The Department were of opinion that it would be sufficient in this instance to warn the sellers to take steps to ensure that the guaranteed analysis is correctly stated in future.

When allowance is made for the "limits of error" provided by the Act, it was found that all the remaining samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

SHOPS ACT, 1912, AND THE SHOPS (HOURS OF CLOSING) ACT, 1928.

The provisions of these Acts, and the Half-Holiday Orders and Closing Orders made under the principal Act, have been regularly enforced. In all, 11,574 inspections were made by the Sanitary Staff during the year. Of these inspections, 2,075 were made to shops where full inquiry was made as to whether the various requirements of the Shops Act, 1912, were being complied with. In, 1,868 or 90 per cent. of the shops visited no contravention was discovered. In the previous year similar inquiries were made in 2,601 shops, and in 2,403 or 92 per cent. no contravention was discovered. In 1931, 2,194 shops were similarly visited, and in 1,916 or 87 per cent. no contravention was discovered.

Forty-three complaints regarding alleged contraventions of the Act were received during the year. All these complaints were immediately attended to and, when necessary, steps taken to see that the requirements of the Act were fully complied with. Twenty of the complaints related to the conditions of employment of the shop assistants, and in 13 of these cases no contravention was discovered. In six cases letters of warning were sent; while in the remaining case proceedings were instituted. Twenty-three of the complaints related to the selling of non-exempted articles after the prescribed evening closing hour or on the afternoon of the weekly half holiday.

In the previous year the number of complaints was 46; in 1931, 36; in 1930, 37; and in 1929, 41.

Half-Holiday Orders.

There are sixteen Half-Holiday Orders in force in the City. No additional Order was made in the course of the year.

The Aberdeen Shops (Weekly Half-Holiday) Amendment Order, 1914, provides that, during the weeks in which Christmas Day and New Year's Day occur, the half-holiday for the shops affected shall be such day as the occupier may specify in a notice affixed in his shop, as provided by Section 4 (3) of the Shops Act, 1912.

During/

During Christmas and New Year weeks, all shops were inspected in order to see that the requirements of Acts and of the aforementioned Order were complied with. In six cases it was found that the shopkeepers had failed to comply strictly with the requirements of the Act or Order. As in each case the shopkeeper maintained that the contravention was due to a misunderstanding on his part, and as the shops were closed immediately after the contraventions were discovered, no further action was taken.

Two complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of Half-Holiday Orders. No satisfactory evidence of contraventions was discovered, but letters of warning were sent.

Closing Order under Section 5 (for Fixing the Closing Hour for the Several Days of the Week.)

There are seven Closing Orders in force, viz., for chemists, boot and shoe dealers, hairdressers, drapers, ironmongers, butchers, and watchmakers and jewellers.

Four complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions. In three cases there was no cause for complaint, and in the remaining case, although there was no definite proof of a contravention; a letter of warning was sent.

Section 1 (1) and (2) - Shop Assistants' Half-Holiday.

Nine complaints were received regarding assistants not receiving the prescribed weekly half-holiday. In five cases there was no cause for complaint, while in the remaining four cases the contraventions were not of a serious nature, and letters of warning were sent.

In two out of the 2,075 shops inspected, it was found that the requirements as regards the weekly half-holiday were not being strictly complied with. Letters of warning were sent in each case.

In 101 shops it was found that the assistants weekly half-holiday notice was not being exhibited or was not properly filled up. Letters of warning were sent in every case.

Section 1 (3) - Intervals for Meals.

Six complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of the requirements as to meal intervals. In one case, no cause for complaint was discovered, and in four cases the contraventions were of a trivial nature and letters of warning were sent. In the remaining case legal proceedings were instituted in respect of three assistants and a penalty of 45/- was imposed.

In the course of making the routine inspections referred to, 4 irregularities in respect of the dinner interval and 6 in connection with the tea interval were discovered. Letters of warning were sent in all these cases, and, on subsequent inspections being made, it was found that the requirements of the Act were being strictly complied with.

A complaint which proved to be groundless was received about another assistant being employed for more than six hours without the prescribed interval.

In another case it was discovered in the course of routine inspection, that an assistant was being employed for more than six hours without an interval of at least twenty minutes being allowed during the course thereof. A letter of warning was sent, and the irregularity ceased.

Section 2 (1) and (3) - Hours of Employment of Young Persons under the Age of 18 Years.

Three complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of this Section, which requires that young persons must not be employed more than 74 hours,/

hours, including meal times, in one week. In none of the cases was a contravention discovered.

One contravention of this Section was also discovered by the Inspectors. In this case there was extenuating circumstances, and, after consultation with the Procurator Fiscal, it was decided, after the hours of employment had been adjusted, to send the offender a letter of warning.

In 80 shops where "young persons" were being employed, it was found that the prescribed notice was not being exhibited, Letters of warning were sent.

Subsequent inquiries disclosed that in all these cases the warnings had been attended to.

Section 3 - Seats for Female Shop Assistants.

This Section requires that in all rooms of a shop where female assistants are employed in the serving of customers, the occupier of the shop shall provide seats behind the counter or in such other positions as may be suitable for the purpose, the seats to be in the proportion of not less than one seat to every three assistants.

No complaints were received regarding any contravention of this Section, but in four shops it was found that the requirements of the Section were not being strictly complied with. Letters of warning were sent, and on subsequent inspection, it was found that seats had been provided.

Section 4 (1) and (3) - Half-Holiday Closing of Shops.

Two complaints were received regarding alleged contraventions of this Section. Letters of warning were sent.

It is the practice of the Department to issue warning circulars to all new occupiers of "mixed" shops, and, during the year, 136 such circulars were issued.

Section 9 - Proceedings as to Trading elsewhere than in Shops.

Two complaints were received regarding the selling of articles from vans after the prescribed closing hour. No satisfactory evidence of contraventions was discovered, but letters of warning were sent.

Section 10 (1) - Conditions for Mixed Shops remaining open on Weekly Half-Holiday.

The attention of 47 shopkeepers was drawn to the fact that the notices required under this Section were not being exhibited. The Act requires that on the afternoon of the weekly half-holiday these notices must be exhibited both on the interior and on the exterior of the shop. In the majority of the cases referred to, only one notice was being exhibited. After warning, the notices required were in each case exhibited.

Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.

Nine complaints were received from shopkeepers regarding alleged contraventions. In three cases proceedings were instituted and penalties of 25/-, 35/- and 50/- imposed.

As the result of communications received from two Trades Associations regarding the necessity of making fuller arrangements for the detection of contraventions regarding the selling of non-exempted articles after the prescribed closing hours at night and on the afternoon of the weekly half-holiday, the Town Council, on 3rd January last, approved of the following report by the Committee in charge of the administration of the Shops Acts:-

"The Committee resolved that the inspection of shops in the City which remain open for the sale of certain commodities after the closing hours prescribed/

prescribed in the various Half Holiday and Closing Orders, and in the Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928, which is at present carried out by the Chief Sanitary Inspector, should now be undertaken by the Chief Constable. To this arrangement the Chief Constable is prepared to agree. The general administration of the Shops Acts will remain in the hands of the Chief Sanitary Inspector as formerly."

Eleven contraventions discovered by the Police were reported to the Department, and proceedings instituted. In 10 of these cases, penalties ranging from 10/- to 30/- were imposed. In the remaining case the complaint was withdrawn.

Hairdressers' and Barbers' Shops (Sunday Closing) Act, 1930.

No contravention of this Act was discovered during the year.

EXTERMINATION OF RATS.

The agreement entered into in 1917 between a number of citizens - mainly the proprietors of food warehouses and similar premises - under which the services of the two Corporation ratcatchers were made available to the contributors to the scheme, has, since August 1931, been carried on direct by the Town Council. The number of contributors at the end of 1933, was 40, being 2 less than in the previous year. The number of visits paid to their premises during the year was 2,973, as compared with 2,689 in the previous year.

The services of the ratcatchers were also made available, on request, for 130 citizens' premises which were found to be infested with rats, on payment of the charges fixed by the Committee in charge of the Scheme. The number of similar premises dealt with in the previous year was 106.

The ratcatchers periodically visit all open places, such as rubbish tips, railway embankments, burns, etc., and also all premises belonging to the Town Council which are known to be infested with rats.

Undernoted are particulars regarding the number of poisoned baits laid during the year:-

	Contributors' Premises.	Non-Contributors' Premises.	Town Council Premises.	Total.
Number of pieces of Poison Feed laid, ...	87,554	23,427	24,639	135,620
Number of pieces of Poison Feed eaten, ...	17,936	4,731	7,079	29,746
Liquid Poison Laid, ...	67 pints.	-	-	67 pts.
Liquid Poison Consumed,	14 pints.	-	-	14 pts.
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) laid,	223	82	163	468
Number of pieces of Dry Poison Feed (mice) eaten,	8	7	15	30

Following upon a suggestion made by the Department of Agriculture for Scotland, a "Rat Week" was, as in previous years, held during the week commencing 3rd April. The only poison sold was red squill, which is non-injurious to human beings and domestic animals. Each purchaser was supplied with a set of instructions giving full information as to how the poison was to be used, and was also supplied with a stamped post card, on which he was asked to give particulars as to the results obtained. It was recommended that baits should be laid at least three times. Between 2,000 and 3,000 leaflets, inviting the occupiers of all rat-infested premises to take part in the campaign, were distributed. Advertisements were also inserted in the Local Press. During "Rat Week" the Department's ratcatchers were solely employed in laying poisoned baits/

baits in rubbish tips, burns, sewers, and other public places. Mice poison, in the form of red squill "safe" biscuits, was sold. These biscuits, like red squill, are harmless to human beings and domestic animals. Twelve sales were made - 10 to City purchasers and 2 to country purchasers. The biscuits were made up in packets of 20 and 40, the sales being 7 and 5 respectively. Unfortunately, none of the purchasers returned the post cards.

As a supplement to the work done by the Department in connection with the extermination of rats, red squill is continuously on sale in the Public Health Office.

Undernoted are particulars as to the quantities of poison sold during "Rat Week" and also during the remainder of the year.

	RAT WEEK.			DURING REMAINDER OF YEAR.		
	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.	City Purchasers.	Country Purchasers.	Total.
5 oz. bottles	51	31	82	150	57	207
10 oz. bottles	31	32	63	83	47	130
25 oz. bottles	6	5	11	37	19	56
Totals, ...	88	68	156	270	123	393

The quantity of poison sold during "Rat Week" was rather less than in the corresponding week in the previous year, the number of City purchasers being 88, and of country purchasers, 68, as compared with 104 and 72 respectively. There was, however, a slight increase in the quantity sold in the Public Health Office during the remainder of the year, the number of individual purchasers being 393, as compared with 379 in the previous year, and 537 in 1931.

The number of packets of red squill "safe" biscuits sold during the remainder of the year to City purchasers was 26 packets of 20 biscuits and 14 packets of 40 biscuits, and to country purchasers, 2 packets of 20 and 6 packets of 40. No postcards were returned.

Undernoted is a summary of the information contained in the post cards:-

RAT WEEK - 3rd to 8th April.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
93	26	688	476	654	351	483	264
Percentage of Baits missing ...		69 per cent.		54 per cent.		55 per cent.	

No. of baits laid by ratcatchers in public places	8,475
No. of such baits taken away	3,155
Percentage taken away	37 per cent.

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
69	15	749	500	583	205	271	71
Percentage of Baits missing ...		67 per cent.		35 per cent.		26 per cent.	

Office Sales during remainder of Year.

CITY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
270	18	505	305	358	177	241	115
Percentage of Baits missing ...		60.4 per cent.		49.4 per cent.		47.7 per cent.	

COUNTRY PURCHASERS.							
Number of Post Cards.		First Occasion.		Second Occasion.		Third Occasion.	
Issued.	Returned.	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing	Laid	Missing
123	5	270	207	251	126	29	13
Percentage of Baits missing ...		76.7 per cent.		50.2 per cent.		44.8 per cent.	

As part of their routine duty, all the District Inspectors keep a look-out for rat-infested premises, and, when such are found and sufficient steps are not being taken to exterminate the rats, a notice is served under the Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919, upon either the occupier or owner. The number of such notices served during the past year was 82. The corresponding number in each of the five preceding years was, respectively, 76 in 1932, 50 in 1931, 82 in 1930, 81 in 1929, and 60 in 1928.

There is no doubt that the continuous work which has been carried on in the City during the past fifteen years in connection with the extermination of rats is having good effect. Nevertheless, it is necessary in certain premises, on account of the difficulty in making such premises rat-proof, to carry on ceaselessly the work of extermination. Whenever possible, every effort is made to prevent re-infestation.

Valuable assistance continues to be rendered by the City Engineer's Department in raising the pavements and closing up the rat runs.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES AND HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS.

At the end of 1933 there were only two common lodging-houses in the City, viz., the Sailors' Home and the Home for Deep Sea Fishermen. Fourteen day visits and 2 night visits were made.

The number of houses let in lodgings on the register at the end of the year was 23. This number includes three houses which were formerly registered as common lodging houses, but which, on account of the charge per night having been, in 1920, increased beyond the sum of 6d., were transferred to the register of houses let in lodgings.

The number of day visits was 277, and night visits 150. The houses were kept in good repair and in a cleanly condition. Particular attention is paid to the cleanliness of the bedding.

The Corporation Lodging House continues to be maintained in a satisfactory condition. The number of lodgers ranged from 128 to 191.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (I).

SANITARY CONDITION OF THEATRES, MUSIC HALLS, CINEMAS, &c.

Following upon the circular letter from the Scottish Board of Health, dated 6th December, 1920, all the places of public entertainment were periodically visited during the year. The number of licensed places of amusement is 56, and the number of visits paid was 127.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (K).

BILLIARD SALOONS.

Acting on the instructions of the Magistrates, all the Billiard Saloons (22), in the City were inspected, and any cleaning or repairs carried out before the licences were renewed. The number of inspections was 47.

Details of the work done are given in Appendix II. (L).

PORT SANITARY INSPECTION.

In accordance with the Scheme of Port Sanitary Administration prepared by the Local Authority and approved by the Department of Health for Scotland, 270 vessels - 231 foreign and 39 British - were inspected during the year. Of these, 9 were found to be unsatisfactory.

Careful inquiry is made regarding the presence of rats. Preventive measures were taken on board all vessels arriving from plague suspected ports. These consisted of the provision of rat-guards for all mooring ropes and hawsers to prevent the escape of rats on shore, and the taking of destructive measures on board. Specimens of rats secured were submitted for bacteriological examination, and in all cases negative results were obtained.

Undernoted are particulars as to the vessels visited:-

	<u>Number Visited.</u>	<u>Found Satisfactory.</u>	<u>Found Unsatisfactory.</u>	<u>Number of Notices Issued.</u>
<u>Foreign: -</u>				
Steamers	214	205	9	9
Motor	16	16	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-
Fishing	1	1	-	-
Total Foreign	<u>231</u>	<u>222</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>9</u>
<u>Coastwise: -</u>				
Steamers	36	34	3	3
Motor	3	3	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-
Total Coastwise	<u>39</u>	<u>37</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>
Total Foreign and Coastwise	270	259	12	12

Nuisances and Defects Discovered.Forecastles, Rooms, &c.

Port-lights defective	...	6	Vermin infestation	...	1
Accumulation of refuse	...	1			

W.Cs., Wash-houses, &c.

Seats or basins dirty	...	9	Defective W.Cs.	...	2
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PUBLIC HEALTH (DERATISATION OF SHIPS) REGULATIONS (SCOTLAND) 1929.

These Regulations are now incorporated in the Port Sanitary Regulations (Scotland), which came into operation on 1st May, 1933.

The Regulations require that on the arrival of a ship from a foreign port the medical officer of health or a duly authorised officer of the local authority acting/

acting on his behalf shall require the master to produce a valid deratisation certificate or a valid deratisation exemption certificate.

A "valid certificate" means a certificate issued under these Regulations or at an approved foreign port which has not been current for more than six months or in the case of a ship proceeding to her home port more than seven months from the date of the last inspection.

Undernoted are particulars of the work done:-

No. of ships inspected	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	125
No. of visits made	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	236
No. of Deratisation certificates produced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
No. of Deratisation Exemption certificates produced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
No. of ships having no certificate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
No. of ships where it was found that certificate had expired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
No. of Deratisation Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
No. of Deratisation Exemption Certificates issued	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

In all cases where no valid certificate was produced, the Captain was informed that it would be necessary to obtain a certificate without delay; and in all cases where the vessel was going to another port in Great Britain, the Public Health Authorities were communicated with.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

There were in all 2,286 cases of infectious disease removed to, or treated in, the various hospitals, and 127 cases were removed to the Reception House. In addition, 124 cases of marasmus were admitted to the Municipal Hospitals. The number of cases of infectious disease supervised at home was 1,931. There were 1,479 cases of scarlet fever, 676 of pneumonia (including 43 cases of acute influenzal pneumonia), 619 of measles, 330 of whooping cough, 301 of diphtheria, 176 of chickenpox, 143 of dysentery, 128 of pulmonary tuberculosis and 55 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis, 113 of erysipelas, 96 of puerperal pyrexia (including 75 of puerperal sepsis), 53 of ophthalmia neonatorum, 27 of German measles, 10 of infantile paralysis, 9 of typhoid and para-typhoid fever, 5 of epidemic cerebrospinal meningitis, 2 of malaria and 1 of encephalitis lethargica.

The usual notices were in every case served under Section 50 (2) and Section 53 (2) of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.

There were 4,974 intimations made to school teachers, 3,139 houses and 3,458 sets of clothing and bedding disinfected and 172 chaff beds destroyed.

INTERMENTS.

Applications were received in 30 cases, under Section 69 of the Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897, to bury unclaimed bodies or the bodies of persons whose relatives were unable to do so, being the same number as in the previous year. Five of the applications were subsequently withdrawn and the interments carried out by relatives.

Twenty-five of the applications were granted, at a cost to the Department of £51:9:6, of which £7:5/- was refunded by relatives and others. The sum of 5/6 was also recovered in respect of an interment carried out in 1931.

The ages of the interred were:- 12 under one year of age; 2 between one and twelve years of age; and 11 from twelve years of age and upwards.

Twenty of the interments were carried out in Trinity Cemetery; 2 in Grove Cemetery; 2 in Allenvale Cemetery, and 1 in Oldmachar Churchyard.

PROSECUTIONS.

PROSECUTIONS.

Particulars as to the prosecutions instituted by the Department in the course of the year will be found in Appendix V.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

J A M E S C U M M I N G,

SANITARY INSPECTOR.

APPENDIX I.STATEMENT OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND OTHER
ACTS DURING 1933.

	Number.
Subordinate Sanitary Inspectors employed, ...	12

I. - Nuisances.

Complaints received, ...	3,712
Intimations under Section 19, ...	6,111
Notices served under Section 20, ...	230
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	1
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful, ...	1

II. - Factories and Workshops (Including Bakehouses).

Inspections, ...	2,557
Notices served, ...	419
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

III. - Tents and Vans.

Inspections, ...	686
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IV. - Underground Dwellings.

Reported to Local Authority, ...	0
Notices to owners (Section 74), ...	0

V. - Common Lodging Houses.

On Register at 31st December, 1933, ...	2
* Common Lodging-Houses belonging to the Local Authority, .	1
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., ...	14
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., ...	2
Intimations of Irregularities sent to Keepers, ...	0
Cases of Infectious Disease reported to Medical Officer, (Section 97), ...	0
Unregistered Premises dealt with, ...	0
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken (Breaches of Byelaws, &c.), ...	0

* Meantime registered as a "House Let in Lodgings."

VI. - Houses Let in Lodgings.

On Register at 31st December, 1933, ...	23
Inspections between 8 a.m. and 10 p.m., ...	277
Inspections between 10 p.m. and 8 a.m., ...	150
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

VII. - Infectious Diseases.

Visits of Inquiry, &c., ...	11,182
Patients removed to Hospital, ...	2,410
Persons removed to House of Reception, ...	127
Notices served under Section 50 (2), ...	2,568
Notices served under Section 53 (2), ...	2,568
Intimations to Education Authorities, Teachers, &c., ...	4,974
Houses and Premises disinfected, ...	3,139
Sets of Clothing, Bedding, &c., disinfected or destroyed, .	3,458
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

VIII./

VIII. - Burials.

Number.

Burials undertaken in terms of Section 69, ...	25
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IX. - Slaughter-Houses and Offensive Trades.

Applications under Section 32 for sanction to establish, ..	0
Applications granted, ...	0
Applications under Section 33 for Licence or Renewal of Licence,	6
Applications granted, ...	6
Public Slaughter-Houses (if any) belonging to Local Authority,	0
Private Slaughter-Houses, ...	5
Unlicensed Slaughter-Houses dealt with, ...	0
Inspections of Slaughter-Houses, ...	2,921
Inspections of other Offensive Businesses, ...	2,248
Number of such other Offensive Businesses at 31st Decr. 1933,	36
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken (Breaches of Byelaws, &c.), ...	0

X. - Unsound Food.

Inspections under Section 43, (a) Meat, ...	0
(b) Other Foods, ...	4,064
Seizures of Unsound Food, (a) Meat, ...	0
(b) Other Foods, ...	116
Animals or Carcases or Articles of Food destroyed with Owner's Consent by or at the instance of the Sanitary Inspector,	116
Cases in which Owners of Unsound Food were prosecuted, ...	0
Convictions in connection with above cases, ...	0

XI. - Food and Drugs (Adulteration) Act.

Samples procured for Analysis, ...	1,120
Certified to be Genuine, ...	1,023
Certified to be Adulterated, ...	97
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	18
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were successful, ...	18

XII. - Rag Flock Act, 1911.

Samples procured for Analysis, ...	12
Certified to conform to standard, ...	12
Certified not to conform to standard, ...	0
Cases in which Legal Proceedings were taken, ...	0

XIII. - Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act.

Samples procured for Analysis, ...	21
Certified correct, ...	17
Certified deficient, ...	4

XIV. - Bye-Laws.

Inspections in carrying out Bye-Laws relating to -

(a) Pigstyes, ...	81
(b) Dairies & Milkshops, ...	1,043

APPENDIX II.DETAILS OF WORK DONE DURING YEAR.A - Drainage.

Defective drains made good, ...	14
Drains properly ventilated, ...	7
Additional water-closets fitted up, ...	8
New pail provided for privy, ...	1
Defective water-closets replaced, ...	20
Defective water-closets repaired, ...	61
Soil-pipes of water-closets renewed or repaired, ..	32
Ventilation pipes renewed or repaired, ...	18
Water-closet cisterns repaired, ...	179
Overflow pipes from cisterns repaired, ...	15
Pulls for cisterns provided, ...	8
Defective flushpipes repaired, ...	85
Basins of water-closets replaced or repaired, ...	49
Additional sinks provided, ...	2
Additional water supplies provided for water-closets, ...	2
Defective sinks replaced or repaired, ...	14
Water supply pipes repaired, ...	56
Water taps repaired,.	14
Baths repaired, ...	5
Defective wash-hand basins replaced, ...	14
Waste or rain-water pipes replaced or repaired, ...	125
Defective grid traps replaced, ...	9
New gratings provided for grid traps, ...	27
Eaves gutters renewed or repaired, ...	153
Defective inspection covers renewed, ...	26
Choked drains and pipes cleared out, ...	871
Choked water-closets cleared out, ...	54
Drains flushed, ...	22

B - Structural Defects, &c.

Accumulations of ashes, filth, and other rubbish removed,	161
Accumulations of stagnant water removed, ...	12
Accumulations of manure removed, ...	8
Manure pits repaired, ...	2
Passages paved, ...	2
Bleachgreens re-surfaced, ...	3
Courts repaired, ...	47
Passages repaired, ...	30
Overcrowding abated,.	103
Improved window ventilation for dwelling apartments, ...	5
Improved window ventilation for W.C. apartments, ..	2
Broken sashcords renewed, ...	83
Broken quadrants renewed or repaired, ...	3
Sash fasteners repaired or renewed, ...	19
Roller for blind provided,.	1
Windows of dwelling apartments reglazed or repaired, ...	127
Roof-lights of dwelling apartments reglazed or repaired,. 3	
Windows or roof-lights of lobbies or staircases reglazed or repaired,.	80
Windows or roof-lights of water-closets reglazed, ...	97
Windows or roof-lights of wash-houses reglazed, ...	105
Walls of dwelling-houses repaired, ...	20
Walls of dwelling-houses re-harled or repointed, ...	25
Window rybats re-pointed, ...	43
Damp dwelling-houses remedied, ...	81
Sub-floor ventilators provided, ...	4
Roof-coverings of dwelling-houses repaired, ...	72
Plaster on walls and ceilings of dwelling-houses repaired, 243	
Plaster on walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases repaired, ...	667
Plaster,	

Plaster on walls and ceilings of pends and passages repaired, ...	33
Plaster on walls and ceilings of water-closets repaired, ..	284
Plaster on walls and ceilings of wash-houses repaired, ..	112
Plaster on walls and ceilings of drying-lofts repaired, .	8
Walls and ceilings of dwelling apartments whitewashed or repapered, ...	175
Walls and ceilings of lobbies and staircases whitewashed or otherwise cleaned, ...	1,209
Walls and ceilings of passages whitewashed, ...	331
Walls and ceilings of private pends limewashed, ...	57
Walls and ceilings of water-closets whitewashed, ...	2,813
Walls and ceilings of privies cleaned, ...	8
Walls and ceilings of wash-houses whitewashed, ...	1,647
Walls and ceilings of drying-lofts whitewashed, ...	38
Floors of dwelling apartments repaired, ...	60
Floors of drying-lofts repaired, ...	3
Floors of lobbies, landings, and stair-steps repaired, ..	186

Wash-houses repaired -

Roofs, ...	158
Walls, ...	19
Floors, ...	43
Doors, ...	34
Tubs, ...	63
Gantries, ...	16
Brickwork of boilers, ...	155
Furnaces, ...	63
Boilers repaired or renewed, ...	21
Boiler lids repaired or renewed, ...	52
Flues, ...	22
Windows, ...	21

Water-closet apartments repaired -

Roofs, ...	145
Walls, ...	35
Floors, ...	14
Doors, ...	72
Seats, ...	138
Windows, ...	11

Cellars repaired -

Roofs, ...	233
Walls, ...	58
Doors, ...	130

Locks for water-closet apartments provided or repaired, .	39
Woodwork around sinks renewed or repaired, ...	54
Defective chimneys repaired, ...	28
Grates and fire-places repaired, ...	61
Doors of dwelling-houses repaired or renewed, ...	40
Door furniture renewed or repaired, ...	47
Mantel shelves repaired, ...	15
Gas brackets renewed or repaired, ...	3
Back gates repaired, ...	6
Woodwork of cupboards repaired, ...	3
Stair handrails or balustrades repaired or renewed, ...	42
Linoleum coverings of lobbies, stairsteps, &c. repaired or renewed, ...	4
Clothes poles renewed or repaired, ...	19
Boundary walls repaired, ...	20
Palings repaired, ...	21
Back courts and areas cleaned, ...	18
Passages cleaned, ...	28
Entrance/	

Entrance lobbies, stairsteps, and landings cleaned, ...	28
Floors, seats, and basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	55
Floors of wash-houses cleaned, ...	11
Floors of drying-lofts cleaned, ...	7
Floors of dwelling apartments cleaned,. ...	166
Dwelling apartments in which articles of furniture were cleaned, ...	173
Sets of bed and body clothing cleaned,. ...	168
Nuisances caused by domestic animals abated,. ...	31
Offensive smells in dwelling apartments abated, ...	21
Houses cleared of bugs, ...	158

C - Smoke Abatement.

(a) Factories, &c. -

Number of observations made, ...	30
Number of cases where notices were served or warnings given, ...	4
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(b) Steam Wagons -

Number of observations made, ...	454
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	1
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

(c) Railway Engines -

Number of observations made, ...	84
Number of cases where warnings were given, ...	2
Number of prosecutions, ...	0

D - Pig-Styles.

Walls and ceilings of pig-styles limewashed, ...	228
Walls and ceilings of boiling-houses limewashed, ..	12
Walls of pig-styles repaired, ...	31
Roofs of pig-styles repaired, ...	16
Floors of pig-styles repaired, ...	52
Floors of boiling-houses repaired, ...	3
Doors of pig-styles repaired, ...	4
Partition walls repaired,... ..	6
Boiling-houses repaired,... ..	3
Courtyard repaired,.. ...	1
Passages repaired, ...	2
Manure pits repaired, ...	3
Feeding troughs repaired or renewed, ...	15
Accumulations of manure removed, ...	4
Windows and roof-lights reglazed, ...	9

E - Workshops.

On register at beginning of year, ...	696
Added during year, ...	50
Closed during year, ...	35
Converted into factories, ...	7
On register at end of year, ...	704
Number of visits paid, ...	1,783
Walls and ceilings of workshops limewashed or otherwise cleaned, ...	88
Walls and ceilings of water-closets limewashed or otherwise cleaned,.	23
Basins of water-closets cleaned, ...	12
Floors of water-closets cleaned, ...	9
Seats of water-closets cleaned, ...	5
Windows/	

Windows cleaned, ...	5
Floors of staircases or passages cleaned, ...	9
Offal stances cleaned, ...	5
Seats of water-closet repaired, ..	3
Doors of water-closet repaired, ..	3
Defective water-closets repaired, ...	9
Choked drains or pipes cleared out, ...	12
Courtyards cleaned, ...	20
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	18
Accumulations of manure removed, .	4
Other complaints removed, ...	25

F - Bakehouses.

On register at beginning of year, ...	80
Added during year, ...	4
Closed during year, ...	4
On register at end of year, ...	80
Number of visits paid, ...	257
Bakehouses limewashed, ...	22
Glazed walls cleaned, ...	2
Pastry rooms limewashed, ..	2
Stores or cellars limewashed, ...	15
Water-closets limewashed, ...	14
Passages and staircases limewashed, ...	4
Cloakrooms limewashed, ...	2
Floors of bakehouses cleaned, ...	13
Floors of stores cleaned, ...	6
Floors of pastry rooms cleaned, .	6
Floors of cloakrooms cleaned, ...	2
Stairsteps and passages &c. cleaned, ...	2
Floors of water-closets cleaned, .	4
Basins of water-closets cleaned, .	7
Seats of water-closets cleaned, .	3
Windows cleaned, ...	3
Sinks or wash-hand basins cleaned, ...	7
Ovens and hot-plates cleaned, ...	6
Baking Machines cleaned, ...	13
Steam presses cleaned, ...	14
Bakehouse tables cleaned, ...	6
Baking utensils cleaned, ...	11
Fittings cleaned, ...	15
Woodwork of doors cleaned, ...	13
Floor of bakehouse repaired, ...	1
Cords provided for windows and roof-lights, .	3
Plaster on walls and ceilings of bakehouses repaired, ...	3
Windows repaired or reglazed, ...	4
Accumulations of rubbish and manure removed, .	6
Covers provided for food receptacles, .	2
Premises cleared of beetles, ...	2

G - Milkshops.

Walls of milkshops cleaned, ...	38
Ceilings of milkshops cleaned, ..	39
Walls of back rooms cleaned, ...	41
Ceilings of back rooms cleaned, .	37
Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. whitewashed, ...	3
Walls of cellars whitewashed, ...	10
Stores cleaned and tidied, ...	5
Shelves, counters and other fittings cleaned, ...	11
Milk and ice cream vessels cleaned, ...	4
Stairsteps cleaned, ...	2
Floors cleaned, ...	13
Windows cleaned, ...	4
General/	

General cleanliness improved, ...	33
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ..	10
Floors repaired, ...	7
Plaster repaired, ...	10
Covers for milk vessels repaired, ...	3
Warnings given regarding covers not being used for ice cream vessels, ...	15
Windows reglazed or repaired, ...	10
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	3
Wash-hand basin replaced, ...	1
Porcelain sink fitted up in place of iron one, ...	1
Woodwork around sinks repaired, ...	2
Gas pipe repaired, ...	1
Shops from which unsuitable articles were removed, ...	8
Unsuitable premises in which the sale of ice cream was prohibited,..	1
Milk being bottled in unsuitable premises, ...	1
Nuisance caused by domestic animals abated, ...	6
Rat infestation nuisance abated,.	1
Labels provided for cream or skimmed milk vessels,. ...	2
Warnings given re bottles being opened in shops which do not comply with dairy byelaws, ...	2
Clothing being washed in ice cream shop, ...	1
Doors communicating with tenement lobbies closed, ...	2
Other complaints removed, ...	18

H- Foodshops.

Walls and ceilings of shops cleaned, ...	100
Walls and ceilings of back rooms cleaned, ...	125
Walls and ceilings of stores cleaned, ...	31
Walls and ceilings of cloakrooms cleaned, ...	5
Walls and ceilings of staircases cleaned, ...	7
Walls and ceilings of cellars cleaned,.	39
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned, ...	29
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, ...	4
Floors of shops cleaned, ...	24
Floors of cellars cleaned,.	7
Floors, seats and basins of water-closets cleaned,. ...	8
Fittings cleaned, ...	15
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	21
Counter repaired, ...	1
Floors repaired, ...	31
Stairsteps repaired,.	3
Floor coverings repaired or renewed, ...	52
Woodwork around sinks repaired, ...	15
Windows of shops reglazed or repaired,.	6
Basins of W.Cs. replaced, ...	2
Urinal repaired, ...	1
Waste pipes repaired, ...	9
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	14
Seats of W.Cs. repaired, ...	4
Lock provided for W.C. door, ...	1
Other complaints removed, ...	12

I - Common Lodging Houses & Houses Let in Lodgings.

Walls and ceilings of rooms cleaned, ...	50
Walls and ceilings of passages and staircases whitewashed, ...	4
Walls and ceilings of W.C. apartments cleaned, ...	5
Floor, seat and basin of W.C. cleaned, ...	1
Floors cleaned, ...	4
Windows cleaned, ...	8
Wash-houses cleaned,.	3
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, ...	13
Windows reglazed or repaired, ...	19
Floors repaired, ...	4
Door/	

Door furniture repaired, ...	2
Grates and fireplaces renewed or repaired, ...	5
Gas pipes and fittings repaired, ...	4
Woodwork around sinks repaired, ...	2
Waste pipes cleared or repaired, ...	2
Accumulations of rubbish removed, ...	3
Verminous bedding disinfected, ...	22
Unsatisfactory bedding and bedclothing replaced, ...	15
Defective bedstead repaired, ...	1
Verminous persons cleansed, ...	8
General cleanliness improved, ...	3
Rat infestation nuisance abated, ...	1
Smoky chimneys remedied, ...	2
Urinal repaired, ...	1
Roof covering repaired, ...	1
Other complaints removed, ...	11

K - Places of Public Amusement.

Number of inspections, ...	127
Sashcords for windows renewed, ...	4
Cords for ventilators renewed, ...	4
Premises in which seats were cleaned, ..	9
Premises in which seats were repaired, .	8
Walls of halls cleaned, ...	24
Walls of heating chambers cleaned, ...	4
Walls and ceilings of dressing-rooms cleaned, .	32
Walls and ceilings of staircases and passages cleaned, ...	29
Walls and ceilings of water-closets cleaned, .	51
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, .	21
Urinal stalls cleaned, ...	6
Floors of halls cleaned, ...	2
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ...	5
Water-closet seats repaired or renewed, .	7
Plaster on walls and ceilings repaired, .	2
Additional W.C. provided, ..	1
Other complaints removed, ..	22

L - Billiard Saloons.

Number of inspections, ...	47
Walls and ceilings of billiard rooms cleaned, .	10
Walls and ceilings of stairs and passage cleaned, ..	1
Walls and ceilings of W.Cs. cleaned, ...	4
Walls and ceilings of urinals cleaned, .	2
Urinal stalls cleaned, ...	2
Floors of billiard rooms cleaned, .	3
Floors of W.Cs. cleaned, ...	5
Premises in which seats were repaired, .	2
Floor coverings renewed or repaired, ...	9
Floor repaired, ...	1
W.C. seats repaired or renewed, ..	3
Plaster on walls and ceiling repaired, .	1
Windows repaired or reglazed, ...	6
Sashcords renewed, ...	2

APPENDIX III.INSPECTIONS OF FOOD.Number and Place of Inspections of Food during Year 1933.

Fish Market, ...	330	Wholesale Warehouses, ...	133
Shipping Sheds, ...	178	Fleshers' Shops, ...	7
Fish-curing Premises, ..	544	New Market Hall, ...	267
Slaughter-houses, ...	2,921	Street Markets, ...	139
Meat Marts, ...	1,756	Other Premises, ...	2,276
Provision Curing Works, ..	170		
Grocers' Shops, ...	20	Total, ...	<u>8,741</u>

Unsound Food Seized or Destroyed During Year 1933.Weight in Lbs.

	No. of Seizures.	Beef. #	Veal. #	Mutton. #	Pork. #	Offal.	Poultry and Game.	Tinned Foods.	Fruit and Vegetables.	Bacon.	Fish.
Jany., ...	90	27,810	-	174	439	125	20	1,485	480	-	-
Feby., ...	83	23,702	132	148	107	249	-	1,000	-	-	-
March, ...	107	24,923	58	379	924	400	20	441	-	-	-
April, ...	78	18,308	-	217	217	499	20	1,595	-	-	-
May, ...	102	25,734	182	509	194	200	10	617	-	-	-
June, ...	100	23,374	13	256	313	201	16	1,237	-	-	2,800
July, ...	91	13,556	-	1,043	496	564	19	383	-	-	-
Augt., ...	102	13,136	-	921	999	515	10	1,844	-	-	1,100
Septr., ...	76	12,329	30	245	1,252	200	30	622	-	-	-
Octr., ...	88	15,920	-	683	875	198	677	1,156	-	46	-
Novr., ...	97	13,491	-	279	273	692	495	684	-	-	-
Decr., ...	111	24,849	-	321	415	389	322	663	-	-	-
Total, ...	1,125	237,132	415	5,175	6,504	4,310	1,639	11,727	480	46	3,900

* Including offal where forming only part of seizure.

Food Inspections - Summary for Years 1924 to 1933.

	1924.	1925.	1926.	1927.	1928.	1929.	1930.	1931.	1932.	1933.
Number of Inspections,	9,654	10,645	9,877	10,018	10,230	9,909	9,155	8,922	8,858	8,741
Number of Seizures,	1,616	1,552	1,329	1,295	1,237	1,135	1,386	1,333	1,306	1,125
Weight of Food Seized (Tons), ...	177	155	139	134	151	151	151	150	147	121
Number of Cases dealt with by Magistrates,	...	...	...	...	*2	...	...	...	...	...
Legal Proceedings instituted, ...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Fines Imposed, ...	...	...	...	...	£25	...	...	...	...	...

* Proceedings instituted by the Meat Inspector.

APPENDIX IV.

LIST OF REGISTERED WORKSHOPS IN ABERDEEN AT 31st DECEMBER, 1933, WITH
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES.

<u>Description of Workshop.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>No. of Male Employees.</u>	<u>No. of Female Employees.</u>
Bakers, ...	31	47	34
Basketmakers, ...	2	11	-
Blacksmiths, ...	14	23	-
Blindmakers, ...	2	2	-
Bootmakers, ...	9	9	-
Bottlers, ...	2	5	1
Cartwrights, ...	2	1	-
Carvers, ...	2	-	-
Confectioners, ...	8	1	2
Concrete Slab Maker, ...	1	2	-
Coopers, ...	4	6	-
Corset Maker, ...	1	-	-
Cycle Repairers, ...	14	15	-
Dentists (Mechanical), ...	2	3	-
Embroiderer, ...	1	-	2
Engravers, ...	5	4	-
Firelighter Manufacturer, ...	1	2	-
Fishcurers, ...	71	225	289
Fishdriers, ...	3	-	-
Fishing Net Makers, ...	3	18	57
Fish Packers, ...	116	256	170
Fish Box Washers, ...	14	34	-
Fishing Tackle Makers, ...	2	3	32
Florist, ...	1	-	7
Furniture, Makers of	30	87	44
Furriers, ...	3	-	5
Gold Paint Manufacturer, ...	1	1	1
Golf Club Repairer, ...	1	1	-
Gut or Tripe Cleaners, ...	2	15	30
Health Salt Manufacturer, ...	1	-	1
India Rubber Merchant, ...	1	1	-
Jam Makers, ...	3	-	2
Japanners, ...	2	2	-
Joiners, ...	12	12	-
Laundries, ...	3	-	1
Milliners, ...	25	-	52
Motor Repairers, ...	15	17	-
Oil Manufacturer, ...	1	2	-
Optician, ...	1	1	-
Onion Bunching, ...	4	4	-
Painters, (including Glass Stainers), ...	35	314	2
Paper Bag Maker, ...	1	-	4
Photographers, ...	15	5	38
Picture Frame Makers, ...	6	9	2
Plaster Casters and Tile Fixers, ...	5	8	-
Plumbers, ...	40	119	-
Rag and Metal Merchants, ...	12	16	7
Riggers, ...	2	7	-
Sack Repairer, ...	1	2	1
Saddlers, ...	8	12	5
Sailmakers, ...	2	2	1
Saw Trimmers, ...	2	5	-
Scale Repairers, ...	2	7	-
Sheet Metal Workers, ...	2	1	-
Shirt Maker, ...	1	-	5
Stonecutters, ...	5	26	-
Tailors, /			

<u>Description of Workshop.</u>	<u>Number.</u>	<u>No. of Male Employees.</u>	<u>No. of Female Employees.</u>
Tailors, ...	97	112	107
Tinsmiths, ...	6	14	-
Typewriter Repairers, ...	4	4	-
Undertakers, ...	3	3	-
Watchmakers and Jewellers, ...	13	15	-
Wearing Apparel, Makers of	51	-	169
Wigmakers, ...	3	2	3
Wireworkers, ...	2	5	-
Totals, ...	734	1,498	1,074

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
1933.				
Feb'y. 1	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.89 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 20/-.
" 1	Do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 98 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 40/-.
" 23	Do.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling confectionery beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.
March 13	Do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.28 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
" 14	Do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 102 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 40/-.
" 14	Do.	Do.	Supplying milk containing not more than 2.84 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 50/-.
" 14	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 8.20 per cent. Solids other than Fat.	No proceedings taken as milk supplied was under standard.
April 23	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.63 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 20/-.
" 23	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.82 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 20/-.
May 15	Do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 41 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 30/-.
" 15	Do.	Do.	Selling milk containing not more than 2.76 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
" 15	Do.	Do.	Supplying milk containing not more than 1.81 per cent. Fat.	Penalty 30/-.
" 30	Police.	Byelaws for Places of Public Refreshment.	Supplying ice cream after the prescribed evening closing hour	Penalty 20/0.
" 30	Do.	Do.	Supplying refreshments after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 20/-.
" 30	Do.	Do.	Supplying refreshments after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.
" 30	Do.	Do.	Supplying refreshments after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 20/-.
" 30	Do.	Do.	Supplying ice cream after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 20/-.
" 30	Do.	Do.	Keeping shop open after prescribed evening closing hour.	Case withdrawn. Letter of warning sent.
" 30	Sheriff.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling tea beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 30/-.
June 2	Do.	Do.	Selling biscuits beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.
" 6	Police.	Byelaws for Places of Public Refreshment.	Keeping shop open after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 20/-.
" 6	Do.	Do.	Keeping shop open after prescribed evening closing hour.	Case withdrawn. Letter of warning sent.
" 6	Do.	Do.	Keeping shop open after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 20/-.
" 6	Do.	Do.	Keeping shop open after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 20/-.
" 6	Do.	Do.	Keeping shop open after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 30/-.
" 9	Do.	Do.	Keeping shop open after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 20/-.
" 15	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling mince containing 48 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 20/-.
" 15	Do.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling ice cream beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 10/-.

Date.	Court.	Act.	Offence.	Penalty or Decision.
June 15	Sheriff.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling confectionery and biscuits beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 10/-.
" 15	Do.	Do.	Selling ice cream and biscuits beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.
" 15	Police.	Byelaws for Places of Public Refreshment.	Keeping shop open after prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 5/-.
Augt. 3	Sheriff.	Shops Act, 1912.	Employing one assistant for more than 74 hours per week, and failing to give 3 assistants the prescribed meal intervals.	Penalty 45/-.
Nov. 1	Do.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling aerated water beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 30/-.
" 1	Do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling skimmed milk containing not more than 8.51 per cent. solids other than Fat.	No proceedings taken. Letter of warning sent.
" 7	Police.	Public Health (Scotland) Act, 1897.	Keeping dwelling room in a filthy and unwholesome condition.	Warrant granted for apprehension and accused subsequently removed to Hospital. Penalty £8.
" 30	Sheriff.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Supplying milk containing not more than 2.81 per cent. Fat and 6.69 per cent. solids other than fat.	(Second offence.) Penalty 35/-.
" 30	Do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 107 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 35/-.
" 30	Do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 225 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 35/-.
" 30	Do.	Do.	Selling mince containing 651 and 187 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 35/-.
" 30	Do.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling butter beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.
Decr. 7	Do.	Do.	Selling biscuits and a tie pin beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 35/-.
" 14	Do.	Do.	Selling bread beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.
" 28	Do.	Do.	Selling biscuits beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	Penalty 25/-.
" 29	Police.	Byelaws for Places of Public Refreshment.	Using one of the rooms as a sleeping apartment.	Failed to appear and warrant granted for his apprehension.
1934. Jany. 11	Sheriff.	Shops (Hours of Closing) Act, 1928.	Selling cigarettes beyond prescribed evening closing hour.	No proceedings taken, as accused was charged with other offences.
" 11	Do.	Food & Drugs (Adulteration) Act, 1928.	Selling mince containing 595 parts per million Sulphur Dioxide.	Penalty 40/-.
" 16	Police	Do.	Obstructing inspector by breaking three bottles containing milk purchased for analysis.	Penalty 60/-.

